

JPRS 84635

27 October 1983

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1472



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

27 October 1983

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1472

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL

SRV Ambassador Hits 'Chinese Expansionists' in National Day Speech (Moscow Domestic Television Service, 2 Sep 83)	1
Ukrainian Paper Attacks Character, American Activities of Georgi Vins (I. Skruten'; RABOCHAYA GAZETA, various dates)	3
Directors of Armenian Schools Abroad Visit Soviet Armenia (SOVETAKAN AYASTAN, 28 Aug 83)	17
Seventh Afro-Asian Writers Conference Meets in Tashkent (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, various dates)	18
Foreign Participants Listed Elections, Decisions Reported	
Briefs	
Japanese Group in Tashkent	20
Canadian Postal Workers in Uzbekistan	20
UN Desert Studies in Turkmenia	20

NATIONAL

Kozhevnikova Assesses Bulgarian Agriculture Experiment (Kapitolina Kozhevnikova; LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 24 Aug 83)	21
RAPO Organizational Issues Discussed (V. Nikulin; PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN', No 14, Jul 83)	30
Moscow Obkom's Konotop on Rural Primary Party Organizations (Vasiliy Ivanovich Konotop; PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN', No 14, Jul 83)	36

Resolution on Work of Heavy Machinebuilding Trade Union (PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN', No 14, Jul 83)	44
Central Auditing Commission Chairman on Party Dues (G. Sizov; PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN', No 14, Jul 83)	50

REGIONAL

Uzbek SSR State Arbiter on Republic Economic Problems (R. Khachaturov; PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 14 Aug 83)	58
Programs of Latvian 'Counterpropaganda Machine' Revealed (I. Anderson; PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN', No 14, Jul 83)	61
PRAVDA on Combating Turkmen Religious Vestiges (B. Saryyev, S. Dzhumadurdyev; PRAVDA, 26 Sep 83)	67
Moscow Paper on Sponging, Speculation in Belorussia (KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA, 15 Sep 83)	69
Uzbek Republic People's Control Committee Cites Labor Discipline Violations (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 17 Sep 83)	70

INTERNATIONAL

SRV AMBASSADOR HITS 'CHINESE EXPANSIONISTS' IN NATIONAL DAY SPEECH

LD021745 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 2 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast; video talk by SRV Ambassador to USSR Dinh Nho Liem on the occasion of Vietnamese National Day; in Vietnamese with super-imposed Russian translation--live or recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades. Today the Vietnamese people mark the 38th anniversary of the formation of the SRV. Under the guidance of the Communist Party founded by Ho Chi Minh, and faithful to Marxism-Leninism, the Vietnamese people are moving along the path opened by the great October and have achieved national independence. They are successfully building a new life and are contributing to the cause of peace and progress.

In the struggle against the French colonialists, American imperialists and Chinese expansionists and defending the unity of the country, our people have written vivid pages in their 4,000-year history. In the process of building socialism we have to counter the intrigues of expansionists who are acting in conspiracy with the imperialist forces. Despite the obstacles placed in our path, the Communist Party and the people of Vietnam are achieving fresh success in building and defending the socialist homeland and implementing the decisions of the fifth party congress and subsequent plenums. Our party and state are consistently pursuing a policy of close cooperation and cohesion with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, are persistently struggling for peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

The initiative of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea directed at turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability is receiving increasingly broad support from the world public. Despite attempts to isolate and blockade Vietnam, the authority of our country in the international arena is steadily growing.

Comrades, fraternal relations between the Vietnamese Communist Party and the CPSU, the SRV and the USSR are successfully developing on the basis of the 1978 treaty of friendship and cooperation. This was confirmed at the recent meeting between Comrades Le Duan and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. Marking the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty, the peoples of our countries will continue to do everything to raise the effectiveness of

all-round Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation. Every victory of the Vietnamese revolution is closely connected with the support and internationalist aid of the Soviet people. I take this opportunity to express sincere and profound gratitude for that support and aid. The Communist Party and the Government of Vietnam support the USSR's initiatives directed at ensuring peace and international security, at removing the threat of nuclear war by American imperialism.

I wish the fraternal Soviet people, led by the glorious CPSU headed by esteemed Comrade Andropov, great success in implementing the decision of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent November 1982 and June 1983 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and in the cause of building communism.

Thank you for your attention. [sentence spoken in Russian]

CSO: 1807/15

INTERNATIONAL

UKRAINIAN PAPER ATTACKS CHARACTER, AMERICAN ACTIVITIES OF GEORGI VINS

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 9, 10, 11 Sep 83

[Series of articles by I. Skruten': "The Return of the 'Prophet', or What is Hidden Behind the Urgent Reanimation of the 'Vins Matter', in Which the U.S. President is Personally Involved"]

[9 Sep 83, p 3]

[Text] It makes sense to start from afar -- not without a certain intention, of course.

In one overseas publication which specializes, as said here, in "broadening the testimony to Christ," I recently read a most curious sentence. It seems that an ordinary brick elevated to the height of a third story window ledge is easily capable of killing... a person. And even, can you imagine, a horse. The slightest trifle, we are later informed, is enough to loosen that brick, letting it fall to the sinful ground, so to speak. The brick of faith, it is said, should not rest on the window sill of life. The conclusion, whose evangelical meekness evokes tender emotion: "Our task is to push it off the window ledge."

Exactly.

I understand: the call to kill horses does not enter into the purpose of the Baptist newspaper OUR DAYS, to which we are referring. It was just an expression, for the sake of conversation, perhaps. The population of purebred racehorses, as well as that of meek nags, has already been greatly reduced at present without this. But how are we to deal with a man who constantly steps out under the window ledge, suspecting nothing of the plot against him? How are we to guard against the "brick of faith" menacingly aimed in the form of the "testimony to Christ"? And how are we to understand this splash of fright? Only as an allegory in the spirit of biblical teaching?

Not only that. In the turmoil following the downfall of the illusion of "spiritual rebirth" in our country, certain discredited activists of religious extremism such as G. Vins*, who is not without notoriety, have managed to

*See the article "Two Hypostases of Mr. Vins" in RABOCHAYA GAZETA, 26, 28 and 29 August 1981.

cleverly throw dust into the eyes of the Western grand masters of secret affairs. With the audacity typical for rogues, they have ascended to hurriedly constructed pedestals and, barely mastering that which is required of them, have begun to forcibly strain before the television cameras, uttering something rather doubtful, something in the spirit of "principle divergence with Marxism" or, if worst comes to worst, with the "atheist authorities." Enough for now. But further...

It is difficult, almost impossible to speak of this while maintaining a restrained tone becoming to the topic. The Western intelligence services are presently placing too great a stake on the internal intrigues of certain pastors, placing them into the orbit of anti-sovietism and openly playing the "religious card." Here they are before me, these marked cards of the very same zealous "defender of truth" Vins, who was turned out of the USSR: the texts of tapes with provocative "reports" and "messages" confiscated from western emissaries attempting to bring them into our country, appearances on American television, photographs showing the reception of the "Russian dissident" in the White House, Reagan's sorrowful smile and the turncoat's joy of the loyal subject who is flattered by such a high audience...

According to CIA Price Lists

It is true that in these one does not immediately recognize "Brother Georgi." It was not the well-kept "hispanola" beard which kept us from recognizing the former dodger, Zhora Vins, in the respectable pastor. In the shortly cropped mane, in the glance which pierces those around him, there appeared a certain boxer's tenacity, from which the swiftly ascended "apostle" was prepared to extract maximal benefit for himself.

However, this had always been his style -- having adapted to the situation, to squeeze out of it as many personal benefits for himself as possible, and then to make a timely, pious curtsy for the sake of self-advertisement. Before eating from the table of the master of the White House, here he is in a humble lump (the reporter picturesquely captured the bowed "hispanola") frozen in thankful prayer. Here he is, "in the name of millions of oppressed Christians in Russia," giving the supreme provider a miniature copy of the Bible, the size of a matchbox. The latter, full of compliments for the pretender who has brazenly taken the right to speak for others, stuffs the gift into his deep president's pocket...

We can say right now. It is certainly not the imposing personality of the newly proclaimed "apostle" that has evoked such great interest in the gentlemen from the "Reagan command." Any person who thinks even slightly in the West has long ago lost interest in this pretentious fortune-hunter. After all, a turncoat, even the most insignificant one, interests his backers only while he is in the Soviet Union. Outside its borders he becomes little more than the possessor of his doubtful notoriety, with which he deals according to the price lists of the CIA.

Let us recall. Western public information sources spread the most fantastic rumors when "Brother Georgi" in his capacity as "secretary of the Soviet of Evangelical Christian-Baptist Churches" intently muddled the holy waters in the matter of the schism between faithful Baptists in our country, at the same time pouring rivers of mud on the Soviet authorities. When he was brought to task, he became a zealous seeker of God in the highest degree -- where would you think? -- in the depths of the criminal code, whose invention was foreseen even by...Christ.

Soon, however, the fate of the scandalously famous "prophet" was resolved in a variant quite unexpected to the western intelligence services. The person of the "persecuted pastor" was practically handed on a platter to his patrons. The disenchantment following this was replaced by matter-of-fact concern: it was time to change the tune. Certain details of this operation filtered down into the press and even became known in our country. Is it necessary to once again return to these details when the moral and political basis of the "Vins matter," which is hurriedly being taken out of the archive dust now, can be defined in two words -- reanimation of bankruptcy?

However, probably never before has the problem of harnessing their very own "household dissidents" arisen so sharply before the Washington administration-- those faithful cult followers who were preparing to openly demonstrate against the nuclear madness of the White House and, most importantly, whose actions could in no way be placed within the "peacemaking" framework of its present anti-Soviet rhetoric.

This is why the irritable school-marm -- the American political impatience -- is hurriedly preparing for battle the tested reserve of the CIA -- the traditional "plant." They remembered the candidates with the necessary inclination. Vins was quickly taken out of mothballs and cleansed of any illusions regarding extemporaneousness. There would be no ad libbing here.

What Price for the Pastor's Tears?

We must say that in their efforts to kill two birds with one stone -- to breed a "leader of the Russian Christian opposition" and if possible to use him as a sort of "fifth column" in the ranks of defenders of peace and disarmament -- the professionals "in insinuation" outdid themselves. The "Day of Thanksgiving and Intercession" was pompously celebrated at the personal directive of the U.S. President, when the "free world" regained its native son. (Speaking frankly with reporters, Vins directly stated that his grandfather "had been sent to Russia on a special mission"). There were loud announcements in the press and in the informational press release given by the White House. Emphasis was placed on the touching concern on the part of official persons, directors of a number of anti-soviet centers who had rushed to embrace their brother. Among them was the "expert on Christians in the USSR", Michael Bordo, who in a show of solidarity requested that his name appear in press in the Slavic manner and simply -- Mikhail... This is a shining example of how, in creating an aura of holiness for the renegade, the CIA and its masters delicately turn attention away from that which is slightly rotting from the strain and toward their person of the "apostle."

And how! Tortured by doubts regarding his future, Vins could at first not even imagine that instead of a meager living in some Baptist backwater he would be offered his customary duty of state provocateur. His first steps upon his arrival to the USA were marked by this fear since, if we believe the sobbing of the press service for the Convention of Southern Baptists, the outstanding actor and pragmatic Vins "cried and was in a state of deep depression."

The black melancholy of the hypocrite "tortured in Siberian camps" was immediately put on public view. Together with then-President Carter he sat in state at the services of the Washington Baptist Church.

And here is the first, but painful pinhole. The lack of coordination in instructions as to how this humane action should be illuminated led to the involvement of several newspapermen. They suddenly found a complete non-correspondence between the descriptions of the horrors to which the "tortured" pastor had allegedly been subjected and his rather well-fed appearance, to put it mildly. "Laughing and in full health, this former prisoner was walking along" (VEKOPOSTEN). "Vins is in remarkably good condition" (DAGENS). "Although Vins was exhausted by the trials which befell him, he looks like a strong and healthy person, which does not correlate with the last photographs" (Press Bulletin of the Convention of Southern Baptists).

And what is there to correspond. Himself an experienced photo falsifier (how many "divine miracles" he personally stamped out), "Brother Georgi" understood: they are betting heavily on him, obviously the game is worth the stakes. It is more advantageous to sell that which he does not own. This he learned among the "persecuted" "brothers in Christ."

This is how this appears in one of his first "epistles" in his new role, where the short course in anti-soviet provocation is still preached with a view toward co-religionists. "God gave me the wonderful opportunity to meet with President Reagan. I would like to share with you how this came to be by the grace of God. When the President entered the dining room where we were gathered, he asked me to say a prayer and to ask God's blessing of our meeting."

Let us not be strict with the "prophet's" clumsy style, let alone with the overly transparent cypher of the cryptography. In the words of Mr Vins, perhaps, those gentlemen with whose blessings and for whose purpose this "meeting" was organized were most sincerely called Lord. Another thing is the most important -- the prominent, though not yet importunate, self significance. However, the familiar itch of the trader in mystification immediately flares up as soon the object of buying and selling becomes the "testimony" of the renegade.

Well, well. With what is the "witness" prepared to indulge his patron? The "expert" could not be held back. "I told Reagan," the dashing horseman finally lets go of the reins, "that all the Soviet people find solace only in the Bible and only in the teachings of Jesus." As they say, there is no further to go.

The fabricator of such wild and infamous lies could, of course, simply and calmly be called a presumptuous and brazen liar. The fact, however, is not

in the name, but in the remarkable, we might even say spineless, adaptability of traitors and scoundrels who dress themselves in the robes of God's servants. It was in the recent past, when in toady ecstasy the accomplices to Hitler's gang threatened to pass "all Reds" through the pipes of the crematoriums -- these same Soviet people to whom Mr Vins is now trying to ascribe such heated and, most interesting, unanimous love for Jesus. Or in our day, orienting his extremist "services" to the warmongering benefactors from across the Atlantic. Moreover, in a formal as well as in a literal sense, any public upbraiding, any punishment for actions are not only illegal, but also amoral in the broadest sense, and are immediately interpreted by them almost as a sign from the Lord -- this is the beginning and end, the essence of anti-soviet tactics of religious traitors such as Vins. This same convolution in combination with blind, secret hatred toward our structure is evident in every act of provocation.

Here is a rather characteristic example. It is in regard to a slap in the face -- in the most literal sense. Some time ago the World Congress of Baptists was held in Toronto. This event, of course, could not help but evoke a provocative flare-up among professionals in "inculcation." In the face of it the Vins group, not without the help and coordination of their mighty "brethren" puts on a farcical "anticongress," also in Toronto at the very same time. And what happened? "When they started to distribute my speech on the position of Christians in the Soviet Union in English," the pastor-provocateur later 'reported', "a man came up to one of our brothers who was distributing the speech, took it, crumbled it up, and slapped the brother in the face. The brother did not react to this. It was God's will."

It would be somewhat clearer if we said that it was also the will of the CIA and Hollywood.

The CIA -- this is clear. But Hollywood?

[10 Sep 83, p 3]

The Rumba Hollywood Style

But first -- about two events which occurred almost simultaneously and which to a considerable degree explain the goals and the character of the present outbreak of love for God in the American halls of power. Particularly, since in both cases energetic efforts were made to banish Satan from the souls of those vacillating people who have not yet comprehended the perfidy of the Marxists, hindering humanity with all their efforts from obtaining its longed-for happiness.

The first event. A certain Richard Wurmbrant, motivated, of course, exclusively by unselfish curiosity, made a discovery which evoked at least jealous surprise among the charlatans of black magic who had seen many things. "I spent much time trying to understand the spirit of Marxism," writes this "researcher" in his pamphlet. "And I have found some remarkable things which I would like to share with the readers." He proceeds to present such a brazen attack on their imagination that the most diabolical plots of the bourgeois

"mass culture" fade before it. It seems, the author reports without the least bit of humor, that Marx in his time was possessed by... Satan. The proof? Here you are. The big beard -- one. The bushy head of hair -- two. Mr. Wurmbrant had no more to say. We may only report confidentially that he lives and prospers, and expands the bridge-head of the "witch hunt," the hunt for that same intangible marxist spirit, in direct proximity to Hollywood -- the native land of the White House's present master, in the state of California.

The second event. On the eve of the mass April 1st demonstrations, another Californian, President Reagan himself, wearing a long red scarf wrapped around his neck and a wide-brimmed cowboy hat, came to an amusement event dancing the rhumba as he walked. This transparent hint at that same "red menace" which is "at the throat of American democracy" evoked condescending applause. The public knows very well the sources of the actor's inspiration in performing the rhumba. In the official Hollywood classification these are called "B" movies -- cowboy shoot-em-ups in which Reagan formerly starred.

It is not hard to guess that he was struck with the brilliant idea of appearing before the television cameras in the image of an undaunted sufferer courageously bearing his cross to the presidential Calvary. All the more so since the puns which he pronounced that evening went down in the newspapers as proof of paternal support to all who are ready to conjure up the words "Satan, be gone!" at the sight of the color red. The presidential anathema, of course, is finer and more artistic. "I like to read the Old Testament," he said after the rhumba, "about how God created Adam, then He created Eve, and then He created Claude Pepper and me." In other words, no matter what they say about God's emissaries on earth, he, the President of the United States, is permitted everything in order to "protect the spiritual values of the West against the marxist devil."

We will not venture a guess as to who Claude Pepper is and what relation he has to the Bible. Probably he is one of the activists not very highly respected by the president, who had the bad sense to appear in the world slightly ahead of Reagan. However, the fact that the cowboy habits, having travelled from the Hollywood shoot-em-ups to Washington's political arsenal, often have a very direct relation to bold-faced anti-sovietism, regardless of the heated love for the Old or New Testaments with which they are masked -- this sooner or later becomes apparent both to the faithful and to atheists.

This is what happened with the next fraud set up with the aid of Hollywood at the request of Vins and his masters. The composer of his libellous "speeches" on the "position of the Christians" in the Soviet Union understood, of course, the vulnerability of these "documents." But what is a fact in the hands of illusionists next to "God's Providence"? It is only a means of covering up another, more significant fact or the real state of affairs. It is a substitution of emotions for common sense, even though these emotions are the most base, still they are passed off as the blessing of the Heavenly Father. Is it not on this basis that the hysteria of sovietophobia -- the artificially generated fear of the Soviet Union -- is being currently fanned? And was it

not for this reason that the "theoretical" portion of Vins's "speeches" about those same "persecuted Christians" in the USSR were reinforced by fully tangible horrors of the "Godless authorities," horrors so terrible that the "brothers" were taken with tears of grief...

"Following their advice," Vins later dictated to the tape recorder, "we began energetic preparation for our conference. There was not much time, and God helped us to obtain from Hollywood the uniform of a KGB worker and the uniform of a Soviet Christian -- a prisoner. The brothers put on these costumes and demonstrated. All this was very interesting."

There you are. It was very interesting. Evidently it was for this reason that the provocateurs were slapped in the face with such "interest" by the faithful themselves, after the demonstrators so brazenly attempted to poison the atmosphere of the World Congress of Baptists whose delegates, including those from our country, devoted much attention to the problem of "sinful acts between people and nations." This is why the stagers of the carnival-like "anti-congress" were soon forced to pack up their crudely staged Hollywood "exposition." For a while the pastor's bellicose ardor waned slightly.

After all, what else could he expect? That after the venture he had undertaken, the entire presidential gang would rush to the defense of the spat-upon provocateurs? It is not within the rules of the gentlemen from Pennsylvania Avenue to give friendly pats on the back to unfortunates who naively mistake the back door to the "free world" for the gates of heaven.

Some time still had to pass before this cold shower. Then, however, in the period of active ascent of the "prophet," the first bell sounded long before "God's help" with the Hollywood fakery.

Having stuffed their travelling bags with anti-soviet publications, Vins's group ran routine contraband sorties to Toronto. And here something rather inexplicable happened. The Canadian customs officers suddenly took a dislike to the self-assured pressure of the missionaries. Here is what Vins himself had to say about this: "Once when we tried to bring literature from the USA into Canada we were for some reason detained at the border. They wrote down our names and said that not one of us would be allowed onto Canadian territory. This was very strange, since Canada is a free country."

Isn't it touching? Here you are, trying, lacking sleep, collecting the necessary goods in harmless religious binding, and as a result -- there you are. They say it is subversive literature, though not for the West, of course.

No, I Am A Russian Man

One other thing is curious. It is curious how "Brother Georgi" clings to biblical phraseology, trying to hide from his co-religionists the true organizers of the "miracles" which come one after the other. Commendably restrained in his evaluations and addresses regarding "God's will," he nevertheless cannot keep his bullets from hitting where he is forced to speak of specific

things. In such cases both the tone and the sense of his pompous "accounts" become absolutely foreign elements, like sand caught between gears. And, listening to the forced gnashing as they grind, one can almost visualize how slowly, creaking, but doggedly the studious pupil is mastering the habits of the cryptic instructions, how again the slightly bloated face framed in the "hispanola" beard takes on its former self-satisfied expression...

It is not out of place to repeat: the history of the fall and resurrection in the West of the former criminal can hardly be of interest to the reader. The instinctive desire to thoroughly wash one's hands with soap after reading his brazen falsifications would probably be the most natural reaction. Nevertheless, despite the uselessness of the "prophet's" pretensions, his former and particularly his present anti-soviet actions under the banner of "protecting the rights of Christians" are educational in the highest degree in that they disclose the methods of operation of the CIA with such "defenders of human rights."

And also -- with the strongly "independent" American press, which has become practically the first guarantee of all bourgeois freedoms, including of course the freedom to preach the cult of Satan, the freedom to have wild orgies and fully legal witches sabbath, the freedom of mass self-annihilation in the heat of no less wild mystical fanaticism, in a word, all that which is capable of amazing people who have never been in contact with the realities of the "free" world. How could "Brother Georgi" and his followers help but endear themselves as favorite sons to the press? After all, "publicity", notoriety in America is everything. It doesn't matter what kind -- deserved, scandalous, simply accidental...

However, we will let the seeker of the capricious rays of glory speak for himself. "We had a serious gap on the part of the press," Vins initially complained in an open letter. "We placed an advertisement about ourselves in several large newspapers. However, advertising is very expensive. Many times we tried to establish contacts with the press, but they (that is what he says: "they" -- author) were cold to us (and no wonder: they have enough of their own crooks -- author). But, as it turned out, the Lord carried out our plans."

We cannot help but digress for a moment and smile at the progressing successes of the pastor in the Aesop fable. After all, "Brother Georgi" probably caused much worry to the appropriate (of course, not "celestial") department before the threadbare plan of the next "miracle" was realized so simply.

Which one, specifically? In describing it, the pastor was innocence itself. "The Lord willed," he continues, "that there be a conversation in one church and one pastor invited us to dinner. There was a man there. This man asked: "How are things going for you with the press?" He was told: "Poorly, we have almost no contacts." "What do you mean? This has to be done. I'll take care of it." The very next morning we were informed that all the newspapers want to have dealings with us. We received unexpected invitations from two television companies at once."

What a surprise! And, most of all, how well played is the new variant of the tale about the good fairy who, with the wave of a magic wand, suddenly made the "independent" and stand-offish press become surprisingly agreeable.

Having put on the mask of universal love and humility, Vins went before the cameras at one of the television studios.

Now let us picture the following scene. Two grown men before these same television cameras have begun a game, which is sometimes called forfeits. For example, one of them takes a photograph showing a group of young fellows and girls, while the other one "guesses" an appropriate title. Let us say, for example, "Children of Soviet Christians Boycott the Moscow Olympics," or "Young Christians in the Soviet Union Greet the News of Ronald Reagan's Election as U.S. President with Hope and Love". And so on in the same spirit, although we must say directly that the spirit is heavy, the air is stuffy.

However, let's listen to the curious self-exposure with which both foster brothers confirmed their long-time and inseparable union.

When the false game of forfeits had been finished and the next portion of bawdy compliments to Vins was aired as an inducement for future lies, his "interlocutor," who was also the English translator, threw in another question as an afterthought (the tape recording has preserved all the beauty of the phrases which the gang's servant uses abroad to this day): "Tell us, Pastor Vins, your struggle with the Soviets has ancestral roots. Both your grandfather and your father were American missionaries. What do you consider yourself to be? An American?"

"No," the pastor exclaimed in 'clear Russian.' "I am a Russian. The Lord has willed it. That is why I and my 'brethren,' all of us, see the happiness of the Russian, Ukrainian and other peoples of the Soviet Union only in God. That is why they banished me, as they did also to Solzhenitsyn and Moroz..."

This is probably enough. The babbling of the self-conceited "prophet" is already well known. And who of our trans-oceanic "brethren" cannot eat or sleep, preparing for us the nuclear-winged and other "happiness" abounding in love? And what "God" does it please? It is not useless, however to point out: the laurels of the double-dyed monarchist Solzhenitsyn and the worthless nationalist Moroz give the slanderer who has just been instructed in the presidential apartments no peace.

Why would this be?

[11 Sep 83, p 3]

"I Clearly Recognize My Unworthiness

Quite recently, in May of 1983, a bomb exploded in London's Buckingham Palace to the courteous shuffling of gentlemen in tuxedos. Not a single piece of glass resounded, but this explosion, while it did not cause any seismic

shock waves, was at least accompanied by intensive nervous shock. Our pastor, it is true did not disgrace himself. Unlike some other easily aroused flunkies, he quickly suppressed the flare-up of black jealousy with his same standard "it's God's will." Also aiding in his triumph over sin was the fact that the territory of the state of Indiana where Vins had taken up residence belatedly received the echo of the London events. It was only some time later that the VOICE OF AMERICA broadly announced the details. The Prince of Edinburgh himself had awarded the prize of a special fund to the "outstanding fighter for the happiness of his people, for his contribution to the work of religion and for the true beauty of his service to humanity."

Do you recognize the signature of coordinators from the CIA? Nowadays their trump card is "the struggle for the happiness of one's people," even if one's people have shown the overly bellicose "fighters" the door. But as for the "beauty of service," and even "true beauty," you must agree that this is not said of every small fry.

So it turned out that the "outstanding fighter," who had the good fortune of publicly placing the honorarium for treason in his pocket, turned out to be vis-a-vis "Brother Georgi," mentioned in the "epistle" -- that slanderer of dark fame, Solzhenitsyn.

Let us do this. Let us place in a line the most characteristic sighs of disenchantment which were involuntarily emitted in the West upon close examination of the brothers in fate named by Vins. How many tears were shed, for example, by the American magazine NEWSWEEK in crying over the anti-soviet "suffering" of this same Solzhenitsyn in the USSR. And now the prophet, raised by his white emigre teachers is trying on the robes of bourgeois freedoms, and guess what? They are clearly too tight for the Fascist intrigant. Choking in disappointment, the magazine was forced, although with some explanations, to acknowledge that: "The most clever trap for intellectuals is to take the essence of a matter as ideology. For most people in the West the matter was quite clear. Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn was one of them, a defender of freedom and democracy, and his exile to the West was essentially a reward, and he himself was an honored guest. This conviction did not last long. From the flood of words there arose another Solzhenitsyn, much less tidy and acceptable than had been believed before."

What a sketch from nature. What a "reward." But was not the West too biased toward their "honored guest"?

Let us give the floor to the ultra-right nationalistic newspaper SVOBODA, which was about the first in the USA to give the nimbus of martyr to another dissident mentioned by Vins -- the crude extortionist Valentin Moroz. Why an extortionist? Why, because, finding himself in the "free world", this schemer finally fully exposed himself. He decided to fleece America on the sly for the good fortune of seeing him. Having obtained, like Vins, access to means of self-advertisement, he announced with great humility that he was ready even tomorrow to open a current account in a bank for money drafts from "interested parties and organizations." There were no explanations as to which ones he had in mind, but isn't it quite clear to whom this obvious hint was addressed?

Understanding this, SVOBODA sprinkles its head with ashes: "The self-portrait of the living person has little resemblance to the icon of Valentin Moroz which we ourselves created and placed during his life in the pantheon of the immortals."

Everything is correct except for one fact. The place for such living "icons" is not in a pantheon, but in a waxwork exhibit of God's fools. And it is even too great an honor to exhibit them in full public view. However, in truth we must mention the main thing: their spiritual kinship, regardless of the motley, and sometimes even mutually exclusive idealistic hodge-podge with which they are stuffed. Does "Brother Georgi" realize this as he arrogantly and jealously squeezes himself into the ranks of the "authorities" on treason? Evidently so, even though he makes diversionary efforts to disassociate himself from "politics." Do his masters understand this? Undoubtedly they do. Otherwise they would not cover themselves with such forestalling sentences in the newspapers as: "Expectations do not always live up to reality, and herein lies the danger that the transition from life in the USSR to life in the West will not be easy for Georgi Vins and his family. All this could cause deep repercussions and create many problems."

In other words: place hope in the prophet, but at the same time look both ways. He could double-cross you. There are many examples of this. It was evidently not by accident that, in accepting the prize-bribe from the hands of the prince of blood, the very same Solzhenitsyn said: "I clearly recognize my unworthiness for such an honor." Whether he meant to or not, in picturing himself this way the high Pharisee hit the mark.

However, let us not dramatize. For professional anti-soviets who act on the principle of the worse -- the better, the concept of this honor, or rather the dishonor of such a traditional "plant" is an absolute guarantee of the favors of mighty patrons.

It was such a coincidence that shortly before the gracious gesture by His Highness the Prince of Edinburgh, a veritable torrent of compliments fell on the pages of the very same SVOBODA, originating not on the banks of the Thames, but in the White House. The torrents of praise were this time addressed by its master to still another "founder of faith" -- the nephew of S. Petlyura, Stepan Skrypnik, who made the ambitious leap from a rank thug, provocateur and agent of Hitler's abver to the metropolitan of the so-called "Ukrainian Orthodox (self-proclaimed) Church." Could it be that the president saw in the 85-year old hero of the day an example of serving those American ideals which are contained in the pastoral formula "God is love"? If so, then Metropolitan Mstislav set a most gloomy example throughout his long and iniquitous life, to say the least.

Shall we repeat that which is already known? How the spiritual pastor started his career with bloody executions of the workers of Kiev and Poles'ye, with the Jewish pogroms on the right bank of the Ukraine? How a year before Hitler's rise to power he followed the example of his storm troopers by sacking the Pochayevskiy Monastery? How he collaborated with the occupation forces, first peeking into keyholes at the directive of the "Abvergroup-209"

and then working as a specialist in "solving the Jewish question"? How he even got his episcopate by personal decree of Hitler's executioner Erikh Koch, even though his course of ecclesiastic education consisted of beatings and executions of the faithful?

In This Case Refer to the Bible

Of course, Vins has a decided advantage over his competing "brethren." His past is not so badly marked, while the wager on the role of the new figure, on the "dark horse", always justified itself in such a delicate sphere as the feelings of the faithful. Moreover, Christianity, like a number of other religions, presents almost unlimited possibilities for confusing that which a man must know. God, they say, has opened for people those situations which one must blindly believe in. Those who doubt will meet rather difficult complications in the afterlife, if we may say so.

But here is a question which cannot be avoided. Recently, 20 million dollars were hurriedly raised for the advertising alone on Reagan's "crusade against godless communism." This is for the current year. Another 65 million is planned for next year. The purpose of these dollar injections is to urge on the activity of certain subsections of the anti-soviet propaganda network, particularly in the sphere of publishing literature of the appropriate profile. However, a significant portion of this monetary stimulation is earmarked for dissidents and renegades, from which it is hoped that a stable breed of fighters against the "anti-Christ demonic forces" can be recruited. [It is earmarked] for that very same hysterical "Brother Georgi," whose straining efforts to present matters as though he and his followers are acting exclusively according to "God's will" evoke at least a smile in people who are informed. It is clearer than clear: if such "children of Christ" did not pour water on the mill of anti-communism, would the departmental pragmatists bother with them, the pragmatists who would not give a cent for non-profit, unaccountable faith? What a joke...

Listen: "Here in the West, some people do not believe in the absolute authority of the Bible. They accept only a part of it, its moral. Such people do not believe in the divinity of Christ. But millions of Christians in the West," 'Brother Georgi' pathetically raises his voice, "pray to God with trepidation. They see that they can lose the freedom which they have. Our only concern here is to warn them about this."

Oh? Is it the only concern?

About ten meters later on the tape: "Our main goal is to call upon people to love Christ more, to value freedom, and to pray for the spiritual awakening in the Soviet Union."

Now this is getting closer.

Nevertheless, school is school. "Brother Georgi" gazes on the sinful earth from his place on high, which was clearly defined for him by his patrons. Let others practice anathemas, particularly at the state level. For a prophet it

is enough to merely hint in the "epistle". It is thus and so, he would say, the Lord has shown me the glorious path which the "awakening" must take. This is followed by the seemingly most innocent instruction: "With God's help I had a meeting with the children. I had the opportunity to speak to American children about children in the Soviet Union who are the same age, to tell them how they love the Lord and to show them some pictures from the life of Christians in our country."

Tell me if this isn't delirium. Yes, but thoroughly thought out and coded delirium. If they should say: "how much more about Vins? He has already grown quite tiresome to everyone with his naive projects."

This is exactly what those who stand behind the carefully supported pastor want. The generally veiled concept of "awakening" in the Christian world, one of whose assigned bearers is the renegade who bitterly hates the USSR, cannot be better written in to the global goals of the present management from Washington. The hottest form of the "cold war" -- the psychological war -- is being waged not only on the main beach-head against the socialist world. The universality of religious slogans helps to strengthen the right wing in politics and to mask the far-reaching plans of American imperialism in many corners of the planet.

What is in the secret projects of the U.S. strategists is in "Brother Georgi's" report on his completed work, in the area assigned to him, of course. "The Lord has helped [me] to establish new contacts with missionaries in a number of countries," says Vins in his customary key. "We met in the Bermuda Islands, where the Baptist Mission for World Evangelism was holding its conference. At one time this was the place of action for pirates (why 'at one time?' -- author). For example, a doctor spoke there. He had penetrated into the depths of one African country with a group of Christian missionary doctors. The people here did not have any medical aid and had not heard of our Lord (now they will hear! -- author). Today the group of missionaries is not only easing the suffering of the body, but of the soul as well."

We must presume that the relief will also be felt by those who come here in the second echelon of "aid" to developing countries. Times are changing -- methods are not. The neocolonizers also know how to work under the guise of Christ.

And it is not only they. There was a time not so long ago when the American Cardinal Spellman blessed in the Lord's name the genocide in Vietnam, while the head of the Presbyterian Church McIntire practically prayed on his knees for God to drop the atom bomb on Hanoi in order to "save" this country from "the devil." Now the president of the USA, having proclaimed the current year 1983 as the "year of the Bible," is prepared to hide the whole world in his nuclear bag.

Just as he hid in his pocket the toy edition of the Bible given to him by the newest McIntire, who is called "Brother Georgi" by some of the faithful.

...And he, adorned with presidential attention, is bent on accomplishing his end. He wants very badly to put all of humanity on the path of righteousness, but with one inevitable condition -- this truth must be heavily mixed with anti-communism. In the latest circular distributed in the West, the "prophet" urges: It is not enough to sympathize with Soviet Christians. Support them with your letters and your prayers. But in doing so, "always refer to the Bible -- this will evoke less suspicion."

A provocateur remains a provocateur. There is not even any need to suspect him of this.

12322

CSO: 1800/9

INTERNATIONAL

DIRECTORS OF ARMENIAN SCHOOLS ABROAD VISIT SOVIET ARMENIA

Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 28 Aug 83 p 2

[Summary] On 27 August, P.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, received the directors of the Armenian schools in Lebanon, Syria, France, Britain, the United States, Canada, Italy, Australia, and other countries, who were participating in teacher improvement courses. P.T. Sarkisyan briefed the guests on the economic and cultural construction achievements of the Armenian workers, the dimensions of the republic's science and education progress and national economy development, and replied to questions of interest to them. M. Atamyan, B. Simonyan, and G. Gangruni from Lebanon, and S. Petikyan from Cyprus warmly thanked the Soviet Armenian government for its paternal care toward Armenian educational centers abroad, related their impressions on the republic's achievements, and wished success to the Armenian SSR workers in economic and cultural development.

CSO: 1830/25

INTERNATIONAL

SEVENTH AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS CONFERENCE MEETS IN TASHKENT

Foreign Participants Listed

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 26 September 1983 publishes on page 1 a 100-word UZTAG report on the arrival of participants in the Seventh Afro-Asian Writers Conference in Tashkent, which mentions a statement by Indian poet Pritam Singh Safir. Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian publishes on 27 September 1983 on pages 1-2 a 2,000-word UZTAG report on speeches at the opening session of the conference which states that greetings to the conference were delivered from the president of Angola by MPLA-Labor Party Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary Roberto di Almeida, and from Yasir 'Arafat by Palestinian poet Muin Baisu; it also publishes speeches by Alex la Cuma, general secretary of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association, and by Fais Ahmad Fais, chief editor of the journal LOTOS. Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian publishes on 28 September 1983 on pages 1 and 3 a 1,000-word UZTAG report on the conference's 27 September session, which was addressed by: Egyptian poet Abdarrahan al-Hamisi, Indian prose writer Bhisham Sahni, Ethiopian Writers Union General Secretary Assefa Gebre-Mariam, DRA Writers Union Chairman Guliam Dastagir Panjshiri, International Federation of Translators President A. Lilova of Bulgaria, Malagasy Revolutionary Writers and Cultural Workers Union Chairman Clarisse Ratsifandrihamana, and General Union of Palestinian Writers and Journalists General Secretary Yahya Yahluf. Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian publishes on 29 September 1983 a 500-word UZTAG further report of the conference proceedings, reporting speeches by Indian writer Kartar Singh Duggal, Vietnamese poet Xuan Dien, Guinean writer Djigi Kamara, American prose writer and publicist Philip Bonoski, Sri Lankan People's Writers Front General Secretary Gunasina Vitana, Nigerian literary critic Ime Ikidde, Turkish prose writer Aziz Chalyshlar, and Angolan Writers Union General Secretary Antonio Cardozo. Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian publishes on 30 September 1983 on page 3 a 500-word UZTAG further report on conference proceeding, citing speeches or readings by Ghanaian Writers Association President Atkuway Okay, Angolan writer Antonio Jacinto, Indian poet and prose writer Subhasa Mukerji, and Iraqi poet Muhammed Mehdi al-Jawahiri; on the same page it publishes separately comments by conference attendees Chita Biswas of India and Iraqi poet Latif Naser Huseyn. Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian publishes on 1 October 1983 on page 3 a 300-word UZTAG report on a soiree at which the following conference attendees gave readings: Leopoldo Mamonso-Pindi of the Congo, Tunisian writer Mustapha al-Ferri, Indian poet Rajendri Awasti, Namibian writer Nguno Wakolele, Bangladeshi writer Kabir Chowdhuri, and DPRK Union of Writers Central Committee Deputy Chairman Li Bek. Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian publishes on

2 October 1983 on pages 1 and 3 a 600-word UZIAG report on the conference's conclusion, which includes a summary of a speech by Nicaraguan writer Fernando Silva Espinosa.

Elections, Decisions Reported

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian publishes on 2 October 1983 on pages 1 and 3 a 600-word UZIAG report on the concluding session of the Seventh Conference of the Afro-Asian Writers Association in Tashkent. The report includes the passage: "A decision was taken to move the editorial office of the journal LOTOS from Beirut to Tunis. The leading organs of the association were elected. The famous African writer and public figure Alex la Guma was unanimously re-elected general secretary of the Afro-Asian Writers Association. Bhisham Sahni (India), Sarvar Azimov (USSR), Ali Oklya Arsan (Syria), Nguyen Dinh Thi (Vietnam) and Assefa Gebre-Mariam (Ethiopia) were elected deputy general secretaries. Fais Ahmad Fais, laureate of the International Lenin Peace Prize, was elected editor of the journal LOTOS. Changes in the association's charter were adopted."

CSO: 1807/17

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

JAPANESE GROUP IN TASHKENT--(UZTAG)--On 3 September the capital of Uzbekistan joyfully welcomed participants in the Days of Japan which are being held in our republic. Among the guests are government and public figures, writers, artists and performers. Yokoyama Toshiyuki, who is a member of the Japan Socialist Party Central Committee, a deputy in parliament and chairman of the board of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society, headed the delegation. Along with the delegation a large group of Japanese tourists arrived in Tashkent for the holiday of friendship. [Excerpts] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Sep 83 p 1]

CANADIAN POSTAL WORKERS IN UZBEKISTAN--(UZTAG)--A delegation of the Canadian postal workers' trade union, which is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the AUCCTU, is becoming acquainted with the life of Uzbekistan. Jean Claude Parreau, president of the country's postal workers' trade union and vice president of the Workers' Congress of Canada, is the head of the delegation. [Excerpt] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Aug 83 p 1]

UN DESERT STUDIES IN TURKMENIA--(TurkmenINFORM)--Anchoring moving sands is the subject of international courses of study which have been opened in the Turkmen Academy of Sciences Desert Institute. They are being carried out in the framework of the UN environmental program. Scientists and specialists from the PDRY, Syria, Tunisia, Iran and other Asian, African and Latin American developing countries are taking part in the work of the courses. [Excerpt] [Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 20 Sep 83 p 4]

CSO: 1807/18

NATIONAL

KOZHEVNIKOVA ASSESSES BULGARIAN AGRICULTURE EXPERIMENT

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 24 Aug 83 p 13

[Article by Kapitolina Kozhevnikova, special correspondent for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: "The House That Is Built for All Time (Experience of Our Friends); Notes on Agriculture in Bulgaria"]

[Text] The first meeting in Sofia. Agrarian specialist Professor Nikola Palagachev, a handsome, sturdily-built man with gray hair and dark eyes. The conversation is serious. About modern agriculture, its complex structure, rejection of traditional forms and the creation of new ones. Experiments, dissolution of the held over and the habitual.

I am scheduled to go to an agroindustrial complex--APK, created several years ago. They are to be found there, in large villages, where houses are built to last for centuries in the same way that fortresses were once built in these parts. I am going to a Bulgarian village.

Grain Region--The Dobrudzha

The Dobrudzha is far to the north of Sofia, on the Romanian border. The Dobrudzha is the country's granary. Here are to be found vast level rich chernozem fields as in our Poltava Oblast and the Kuban region. Each third loaf of Bulgarian bread comes from here, from Tolbukhinskiy Okrug.

Even in Sofia I heard of Hero of Socialist Labor Ivan Khristov, a brigade leader from the Dobrudzha Agroindustrial Complex. His brigade takes in each year 80 or more quintals of grain from each hectare.

Just think--not 40, not 60, but 80! One immediately starts to feverishly calculate how much grain there would be if other no less famous chernozem areas learned how to grow yields that could even be smaller....

What is he like, this Ivan Khristov? Tall, open, hearty--he is not yet 40--and, it would appear, by now quite tired of different delegations.

"What is the most important thing?" Khristov asks. "We don't have one main thing. We have a whole system of industrial production of grain. Do not forget that we of the Dobrudzha have been tillers of the soil from time immemorial. Science is now picking up our inherited skill. We have next to us a scientific-research institute in which solid research is being conducted on

grain and sunflower. Incidentally, our connection with it could conceivably be one of the decisive factors of our achievements. The scientists have worked out a whole technology of soil cultivation, sowing time and so on. The scientific staff workers are conducting all their experiments here. They feel themselves at home here, and we are not considered guests among them."

The Bulgarians are seriously concerned with what bonds to tie science to production. We spoke of this in Sofia with Professor Todor Popov, the director of a scientific-research laboratory concerned with problems of the food complex. He, as well as other practical agrarian specialists believe that the ties should be on a businesslike, economic basis. These concerns are understandable. For usually it is as follows: The scientists achieve excellent results in their experimental work, but then that is how the matter rests. Next to them are fields where the yields are one-third or one-fourth as high.

In the vicinity of Varna, we visited a wine-growing and wine-making agroindustrial complex consisting of three independent enterprises: an experimental station, the Varna Agricultural Agroindustrial Complex and a wine-making plant. They operate on the basis of vertical integration, which incidentally is most reliable and effective. The scientists conclude a contract with production and work on its needs. This is a direct way of rapid introduction of scientific discoveries into practice. It not only applies to discoveries but also to the everyday work of the scientists on the grape plantations and in the wine-making laboratory. Without this, a modern operation would be unthinkable. It is possible to raise its level and the entire production technology only in this way.

Cost accounting, the motive force of agricultural economics, is being widely introduced in Bulgaria. True, it is not strong, it is only getting up on its feet. But the way to being able to pay for oneself has been outlined and clearly determined. This is the main thing.

Cost accounting has also been introduced in Khristov's brigade. They opened their own account at the bank 2 years ago. This means that they have been given the right to determine for what and how the funds can be used.

Ivan Khristov is an agronomist with a higher education. He believes that once specialization is introduced, it should apply to links and individual machine operators so that everyone fine tunes his skills on a particular crop.

"Let one grow only wheat, another tsarevitsa (this is what the Bulgarians call corn), and a third--beans. But this crop is capricious, but well loved and traditionally on the table in everyone of our homes. It cannot be harvested with an ordinary grain combine. It was therefore necessary to devise and make by hand our own machine. Losses in harvesting are not small. But what can you do? There is no other machine."

Worries, worries.

"Now we have borrowed from you the method of working the soil without a moldboard," Khristov continues. "It would appear to be beneficial, requiring less

of an outlay of labor and fuel. But, one, weeds grow like mad. Two, with this, mineral fertilizers are slowly assimilated by the soil. And three, you would not believe it, mice are a big problem. The fact is that in plowing their burrows are destroyed. They eat up the grain. The result is that it is still necessary to plow up the land three-four times a year as we did formerly. Every method requires creativity and even care."

Agronomist Khristov understands that one does not fool around with the land. Once you make a mistake, and then another, you will spend half of your life paying for it. Without experiments, there can be no progress. The peasant, incidentally, has always been drawn to experimentation. And he possesses curiosity: what if you were to sow millet instead of wheat on this field and try sunflower on the other? He is not as conservative as it is customary to believe--he is a man who does his work on the earth. And this work from the outset is creative. You must adapt to the weather and so manage with the harvest that everything is stored in bins before the rains and frosts arrive.

Both we and the Bulgarians do a lot of experimentation in agriculture. The experiments require constant attention, and what is the result of their progress? The Bulgarians on their land have thought of something bold, even audacious. In place of cooperatives and state farms, they have created large agroindustrial complexes. An accelerated amalgamation is taking place of two forms of socialist ownership--state and cooperative. This complex process required a great deal of organizational, economic, social, moral and psychological modification. And this change is still continuing. Naturally, it is not proceeding easily.

I liked the agroindustrial complexes in Tolbukhinskiy Okrug. They have proved their worth in practice. You can argue as much as you wish, but the figures speak for themselves. For the area as a whole, more than 55 quintals of grain are harvested per hectare. They have learned how to get rich harvests of grain crops, especially wheat, in Rusenskiy, Silistrinskiy and other okrugs. The entire country has long since surpassed 40 quintals.

Grain farming is the most mechanized and maximally provided with equipment. For this reason, concentration, specialization and cooperation of production in this sector are progressing most successfully. The new complex system in itself is intended for a high technical level and consequently for more perfected technology. It is working well with grain. Here it is not necessary to stand on one's tiptoes and strive upward with strenuous effort. The clothing fits. It is not necessary to refashion it, only to shorten it here and to lengthen it there as well as here and there to sow up a small slit. Normal work.

Nikola Petrov, the chief of the Agriculture Department of Tolbukhinskiy Okrug Party Committee, told me:

"We are striving to retain in agroindustrial complexes all the best that has been accumulated by our cooperatives. Actually, they grew up out of these very same cooperatives. They form the basis of agroindustrial complexes, their spine."

To be a real manager. Much is said about this in our country and in Bulgaria. Concentration of agricultural production is a progressive process. And it has its own problems. And what problems! No wonder they say: little children mean minor troubles, but big children big troubles.

On a small farm, the worker is closer to the land. The larger the farm, the more a person, without any willing on his part, is separated from it. But here the Bulgarians have put up a reliable barrier--cost accounting, economy, profit. Economic levers are the most reliable, the most effective.

At the same Dobrudzha Agroindustrial Complex, where Ivan Khristov works, I visited the dairy complex. In connection with the word "complex," we have become accustomed to think of something that is gigantic, cumbersome, blatant and blaring. But here it is quite different. Only a few buildings. In each, not 2,000 but 100-200 head. Warm. Dry. The cows calmly chew their cud. Above each of them is a nameplate: "Margarita. Dam--Kapka, sire--Damyas." To tell the truth, all this resembles a somewhat modernized cattle stall. That is all to the good. What need is there of cold drafty concrete castles during storms? And the milk yield is respectable--about 4,000 kilograms per forage cow.

They are getting ready to create forage animal-husbandry complexes that would unite the interests of animal-husbandry workers and fodder field workers. Both the one and the other will be responsible for milk yields and weight increases --for the end result.

The achievements of the Bulgarians in agriculture cannot be doubted. Well-stocked counters of stores serve as a reflection of them. But are all the problems solved, are all the concerns taken care of? The search for and improvement of the new structure of agriculture are continuing. This actual complex structure does not permit marking time or resting on one's laurels.

Well, we have created rayon agroindustrial associations. Does this step in itself solve all our agrarian problems. Of course, not. It is only the beginning of an unknown route, which means new problems are inevitable.

Who Will Gather the Petals of the Kazanlyk Rose?

I am not asking this question for the sake of effect. In the city of Stara-Zagora, the okrug center, which includes famous Kazanlyk, responsible people told me that plantations of the essential-oil rose have been sharply reduced in recent years. Why? After all, rose oil is a most valuable export product! Because the rose requires a lot of labor, and manual labor at that. It is necessary to dig between rows and to do pruning. And the petals are also gathered manually (moreover, by women!) from the first rays of the sun.

Do you remember the well-known photographs that have been used as advertisements? Endless rose beds and placid smiling girls in national costumes with baskets filled with bright petals....

When these photographs were taken, much of Bulgaria's agriculture was conducted in the old way. Against the general background, the gathering of petals was little distinguished from other work. But today, when grain production is completely mechanized, when machinery is to be found on animal-husbandry farms and in the vineyards, the work on rose plantations now seems difficult, laborious and not very profitable. For these reasons they have been reduced in size.

Incidentally, the Bulgarians are already thinking of reviving the fame of the Kazanlyk rose.

As in our country, there has also been a movement of manpower from the countryside in Bulgaria. In Varna, Yani Peyev, one of the organizers of the first cooperatives, learned this in Varna and wrote two stories when he went on pension. One of them is called "The Extinct Hearth." Does that mean that the tremendous villages with large houses, orchards and vineyards are becoming empty? Also, this process is ongoing. At the same time, the overall population is growing, but... for the benefit of the cities.

The city has tremendous drawing power for a person, especially if he lives in a country that has always been called agrarian. Next to the word "agrarian," they have another--"backward."

But in the contemporary world, the term "agrarian" is not always associated with the term "backward." When agriculture, placed on an industrial basis, exists under favorable conditions, it brings to the state both glory and money. Our friends will understand this, for which reason they have undertaken with such fervor not just to boost all sectors of agriculture, but to reorganize it on a new industrial basis.

Of course, when a tumultuous growth of industry occurs in a country, the rural population breaks out of its old nests and rushes to the cities. And it appears to the unsophisticated person from the village that only here, and nowhere else, can he find his destiny. He does not realize that in 20 years he will be looking differently at the city, at the abandoned village, at the land waiting for a settler....

In villages, the advent of machinery has reduced the need for manpower. The result is that not all the youth are needed here. Let them go to institutes, construction projects, factories and plants. But sometimes the exodus process takes place more quickly than one would like. That is why the "aging" of the village is becoming noticeable.

Under these conditions, it is difficult to grow those crops that are not readily amenable to mechanization, for example, grapes, apples, peaches, cherries, tobacco and the already-mentioned rose. Try to harvest, ship and process all these succulent, sweet and perishable crops in time when there are not enough people!

How then do agroindustrial complexes extricate themselves from such a situation?

Nikola Bochvarov, an instructor of the Varnenskiy Okrug Party Committee, said:

"It has become necessary to utilize the labor of city dwellers. They pick for us tomatoes, grapes and fruits. Every student of an institute, tekhnikum, every pupil from 9th, 10th and 11th year classes works for one month in the country. A schedule is compiled, and they work for us till late autumn. We are building for them permanent camps--we are thinking in terms of years--with dining rooms, dormitories and clubs.

"Normal life in the countryside urgently requires that labor connected with the soil be profitable and prestigious and that the life of people in the country be peaceful and comfortable so that their roots withstand the stormy winds of migration."

Then who today gather the petals of the Kazanlyk rose? The self-same city dwellers of the female sex, female students and schoolgirls. But their habits and desire, of course, to get up with the rising sun are not as great as those who by now have retired on pension.

In the Starozagorskiy Okrug, city dwellers spend about a million man-days on farming work. A whole system of special measures for involving them in agricultural labor has been worked out. It includes payment in kind for combine operators, plots of land for personal use, and many other benefits. The complexes transfer 50 percent of their income to the state budget for drawing people from enterprises. Unprofitable? Of course. But unavoidable. Otherwise the cultivated products would simply not be harvested.

Many agroindustrial complexes are still not really integrated with the processing industry. Each one, it goes without saying, has its own plan and its own interests. Tomatoes sometimes are transported more than 50 kilometers for processing and meat and milk--more than 60. There is a shortage of packing materials and motor vehicles.

"Blending of the interests of agriculture and industry is a lengthy process," I was told by Professor Palagachev, whom I met a second time in Sofia prior to my departure from Bulgaria, "everything cannot be done at once. And without this, the agroindustrial complexes, of course, cannot operate at full capacity. We still face territorial reorganization in the agroindustrial complex and establishment of narrower specialization in regard to crops. Difficult? And how! But the fact is that while it might be frightening to consider, one still does it. Our reserves are tremendous. But it would be impossible for us without friendly ties with the CEMA countries and the Soviet Union. Machines, many machines are needed. It is especially difficult when it comes to equipment for mountainous regions. And things are more difficult there. But here the large forms in agriculture must be propped up by smaller ones."

City Dwellers and the Land

What does a Bulgarian do when he acquires money? He begins to build a house, soundly, without hurry. He puts years into this, sometimes almost his entire life. The Bulgarians themselves make fun of this trait of their character,

and some of them even deprecate it. They say it is a hangover of property ownership. That may be true or not, but it would be difficult to find any people who so doggedly prefer their own home to all other dwellings. And while many rural inhabitants have moved to cities, they essentially remain still the self-same country people.

But strictly speaking, are we Russians so different from our Bulgarian brothers in longing for the village and a piece of land? And while we may have made the problem of "city dwellers and the country" into one of the most difficult, the Bulgarians have simplified it to the utmost.

Here everybody (with the exception of those who have a dacha near the city) has the possibility of acquiring a house and a plot of land in the country and of spending their holidays there. But who is going to take it easy on their plot of land? Here they work in the sweat of their brow. One must put away for the winter stewed fruit, jam, pickles. And urban pensioners, and everyone desiring to do so, may on contract with an agroindustrial complex fatten chicks, piglets and rabbits, whatever their heart may desire.

My good friend journalist Kalina Kaneva with whom I have been traveling in Bulgaria told me that she lives on the outskirts of Sofia next to an undeveloped vacant plot of land. It was announced that whoever wanted to could cultivate a vegetable row for a year or two, possibly even three, until the vacant plot of land is needed for construction. And many people have started their own rows. Evenings--after all, she is next to it!--they water, weed, clean up. It is both beneficial and good for the health.

I often look sadly at such a vacant plot of land from a window of my own home. Wild grass has been growing on it for 8 years now. But it has entered no-one's head to offer it for the time being to amateur gardeners. Calculate how many such temporary and permanent vacant plots of land are in the vicinity of our cities? For what and for whom should they be saved?

Do the Bulgarians really have so much free land? They understood long ago that not even a single patch of land should remain vacant. Each one should be cultivated if not with the hands of country people, then with those of city dwellers....

Around the city of Gabrovo there are mountain settlements. Only 4 percent of the inhabitants remain in them. Here livestock breeders live. They raise sheep, cows, pigs and buffalo, which incidentally provide fatty, very nutritive milk. We visited the town of Tryavna. Racho Ganev, the deputy chairman of the local agroindustrial complex for private subsidiary farming, related to us the following story.

Since the mountain hamlets have become almost entirely vacant, a way had to be found out of the situation. Naturally, people from industrial enterprises work on the cultivation of potatoes and barley. But what about animal husbandry? Every pensioner or worker from the city who wants to have additional earnings concludes a contract with the agroindustrial complex. They are obliged on its basis as to what to produce and in what quantity. Each one is provided with fodder, young stock, land, horses, bullocks, equipment, seeds, chemical agents and sowing material.

The following is the result. The public sector in Tryavna in 1981 produced 140 tons of meat, the private sector--519 tons. Poultry raising and egg production are engaged in exclusively by peasant households. Gabrovskiy Okrug provides meat for itself and also sells it to the state.

There is a tribe here of mountaineer nomadic shepherds. They are called Karakachans. From the earliest times, they have wandered in the Balkans and the Rhodopes with their large flocks of sheep. These people possess excellent skills in caring for sheep, which provide wool and milk for the famous Bulgarian brynza [sheep's milk cheese] and sheepskin for tanned sheepskin coats.

The Karakachans so far have not wanted to part with their traditional way of life. Well, even they can be "enrolled" in the world of today. Agroindustrial complexes conclude contracts with them, provide them with sheep, and they supply products of sheep raising.

Our driver Velichko Popov on the way from Tolbukhin to Veliko-Tyrnovo brought us to the small town of Popovo where his older brother Strakhil, a fireman, who recently retired on pension, lives. They greeted us like relatives, putting on the table pickled domestic peppers, roast pork and vodka. Strakhil stated that in Popovo almost everyone owns his own home. And near it, each one is entitled to 5/100th of a hectare. And whoever wants to can receive outside the town a plot on land of the agroindustrial complex--the land that is allocated is of low productivity or is not being used for some reason. There is a water reservoir, everything is irrigated, the land is bountiful, and the crops are splendid. Potatoes, tomatoes, peppers and eggplant are planted. Near the house are rows with vegetables, and an orchard, of course. What would a Bulgarian home be without fruit trees or without the grapevine?

In the town of Debelets, which is close to Veliko-Tyrnovo, we were received by the Khristovs. The man of the house has worked 26 years at a brick plant. And he is not averse to growing corn, beans, potatoes and vegetables near the house and on a plot outside the town. They have 4 sheep, hens, a turkey and a piglet. Everything is for their own table and family needs. "We are from mountain villages," the head of the house explains, "and we have therefore carried over our peasant skills."

It is good that these skills have been retained. Thanks to them most inhabitants of small cities themselves produce agricultural products.

Incidentally, the task of each okrug and each rural community providing for its own food products is considered in Bulgaria as an important state task. This is how it was formerly: an okrug has a meat shortage; its leaders turn to higher authority. But now they are told: you have land, equipment, people. Exercise initiative, seek out various possibilities, reserves, additional production for your own needs. There followed from this: contracts by agroindustrial complexes with city dwellers, allocation of land to everyone wishing to do their own subsidiary farming and creation of a large network of subsidiary farms of enterprises. By the way, today these subsidiary farms provide almost half of the requirements of public dining for their workers. An objective has been set --by 1985 to completely satisfy these requirements.

And still another meeting. Docent Dimitr Vasilev of Veliko-Tyрноvo University drove us to his native Balkan village of Badevtsi. We met there an interesting family. The woman of the house, actually, also the head of the village, brigade leader Slavka Petrova worked for 20 years at a chemical plant in the city of Ruse. When she was very young, she went on a trip as a Bulgarian Komsomol to the USSR for the opening up of Kazakhstan virgin land. She studied in Alma-Ata, working at cultivation of cotton for the most part. Slavka enjoyed a lively youth.

And then 4 years ago people from that part of the country came together from everywhere. They looked at the empty houses, at solitary old men, at their wonderful Balkans, and Slavka's heart could not restrain itself. She said to her husband: "Let's return and teach our grandson to be close to the soil."

And starting afresh, as though opening up virgin soil. Once again difficulties, and what difficulties! But Slavka is one of those swallows who are beginning to return to their own nests. By themselves. Without any inducements. The land is calling them.

In the morning the sun rose over the mountains, illuminating distant ridges and nearby narrow valleys and woods.

"Look," Slavka said, "that place has been called since ancient times Eol's grave. They say that Eol himself is buried here. Who knows? Perhaps so, or it may be simply a pretty tale. The air there is special--you sing and you can't sing enough. And the wind always sounds as though it were Eol's harp."

She was standing very trim, quite young in appearance, in jeans and stylish short boots--looking in no way like a grandmother. A brave woman who wants to see the hearth brightly burning in her part of the land.

Slavka Petrova is going to build a new home with her husband. Always, in any weather, regardless of what wind might be blowing, the industrious Bulgarians will continue to erect their homes.

7697

CSO: 1800/17

NATIONAL

RAPO ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES DISCUSSED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 14, Jul 83 (signed to press 5 Jul 83)
pp 41-44

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Nikulin: "RAPO: Interaction of Partners"]

[Text] Rayon agroindustrial associations, or RAPO for short, have begun to work in the countryside. "In implementing the tasks arising from the May Plenum and food program," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized at the April 1983 meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, "a large role is assigned to new management organs--agroindustrial associations. Party committees must see to it that new organs gather strength more rapidly in the countryside. From the very beginning, it is very important to assist them in choosing the proper direction for their activities and in a businesslike way to tackle the solution of basic problems for developing agriculture and the agroindustrial complex as a whole."

Our story is about one of the rayon agroindustrial associations--the Cheboksary RAPO.

Seven kolkhozes, 10 sovkhoses, a rayon Sel'khoztekhnika, a specialized equipment repair and maintenance section for cattle-breeding farms and complexes, a "Sel'khozkhimiya" industrial association, a "Chuvashkolkhozstroyob'yedineniya" mobile mechanized column, and an inspectorate for purchases and quality of agricultural products belong as partners of the Cheboksary RAPO established by decision of the rayon soviet of people's deputies. The multistep process in managing a RAPO organization was significantly reduced.

The kolkhozes and a portion of the sovkhoses, including the highly specialized fattening sovkhos "Ishleyskiy," are directly members of the Cheboksary RAPO. At the same time, those partners such as the "Cheboksary" industrial association and the "Novocheboksary" poultry plant, which provide 61 percent of the eggs and the entire 100 percent of broiler meat in the republic, are dually subordinated: to the poultry industry and to RAPO. The dual subordination of six vegetable-growing sovkhos of the "Chuvashplodoovoshchkhos" republic industrial association were retained.

Under those conditions, within the limits of RAPO, when the interests of enterprises of several departments cross as in a focus, a great deal depends on the fundamental position of the party raykom. Having taken a course towards intensive development of the economy, the rayon party committee strives to unite and direct the efforts of all partners of the agroindustrial complex towards a common course and to do everything in order that tasks put forward in decisions of the May, November 1982 and June 1983 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee may be accomplished.

Immediately after the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, questions associated with implementing the food program were made the center of attention of the rayon party organization. Having studied the materials of the plenum, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and RAPO as well developed measures as a whole, which were approved at a session of the soviet of people's deputies, for carrying out the food program until 1990.

The preparation and implementation of these measures in the rayon are a qualitatively new stage in the work of the agroindustrial complex. All measures are linked by the resources, executors, and terms for implementing them. The RAPO partners, forming a common economic potential, got a greater opportunity to allot capital investments and material and labor resources towards solving general tasks facing collectives and the rayon as a whole. RAPO's were given major rights in the area of planning interbranch liaison, implementing agricultural output, capital construction, and material-technical supply. Actually, the RAPO partners and the departments represented by them as well are placed under new management conditions. All their activities are aimed at achieving high final results.

Last year an agricultural department was established in a party raykom for improving party management of economic construction. V.S. Davydov, an engineer-mechanic, became its instructor and N.D. Stepanov, an agronomist, its chief.

The raykom and its agricultural department along with the ispolkom of the rayon soviet of people's deputies gave great attention to filling the RAPO management staff with key personnel. Indeed first of all through their own authority, its specialists must have an influence on the state of affairs in kolkhozes and sovkhozes and of the entire agroindustrial complex. On the whole, the raykom succeeded in selecting people for management of the industrial association who know agriculture and who also understand the unique activities of an agroindustrial complex.

The party raykom and its agricultural department established the closest liaison with the soviet of the agroindustrial association and its subdivisions. Along with V.M. Fedorov, chairman of the soviet and chief of rayon agricultural management; R.V. Danilov, first deputy; K.F. Urvanova, department chief of interbranch liaison; and leaders and specialists of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and the enterprises servicing them, the department conducted an analysis of the economy and revealed reserves.

They began here with the operational and most urgent matters. Here's an example. Spring was early this year. The "Slava" sovkhov was late applying mineral fertilizers. There was only one hope--aviation. In accordance with an instruction upon the advice of RAPO, winged assistants from an airfield of the neighboring "Progress" kolkhoz began dressing the winter-crop of the sovkhov with nitrophosphate fertilizer from the air. Missing sowing machines for planting perennial grasses were transferred here from the "Cheboksary" sovkhov.

"Under the conditions of RAPO," regards the rayon Sel'khozkhimiya manager M.N. Serzhantov, "if the bureaucracy interferes to some degree at all, then it's only at the beginning. It's possible to solve all problems when there is a desire. They call me from the station that the cement has arrived for vegetable-growing sovkhoves. But the base there is weak. And what's more, we only have cement trucks at "Sel'khozkhimiya." Should we dust the air with cement downwind from the trucks? We decided to help. Or the case where Valentin Osipov, a mechanic from "Kadykovskiy" sovkhov, requested metal. The sovkhov belongs to "Chuvashplodoovoshchkhov" and has its own funds. But we helped all the same."

In short, radical changes for the better are occurring in the countryside in the industrial relationships of kolkhoves, sovkhoves, and enterprises servicing them. "Not dictating and not imposing conditions, but rather establishing equitable partner relationships and getting all RAPO participants reasonably interested in obtaining high final results--that's what is really new--and what we are urgently putting into practice now," says G.V. Romanov, first secretary of the Cheboksary CPSU raykom. Cooperating on a contractual basis, construction, land-reclamation, and transportation organizations, as well as rayon Sel'khoztekhnika and "Sel'khozkhimiya" are seeking to reduce the cost of services rendered so much that it will be more advantageous for kolkhoves and sovkhoves to use them than to perform the same operations by themselves.

The raykom, its agricultural department, and the industrial association's soviet are thinking also about the prospects for development. In fact, RAPO is an incomparably more perfect and at the same time more complex form for organizing management and production. But it also requires a more creative and skilled approach to processes occurring in the countryside. Thus, distinctive microzones specializing in various aspects of production--vegetables, milk, and meat--are being formed already within the rayon. Apparently, conditions for organizing intereconomic enterprises along cooperative lines will mature in due course in these microzones. And if there is specialization, then output is higher and its cost is lower. But precise calculations are necessary and there should be a detailed plan of the RAPO organizational-economic structure. That is being discussed already both in the raykom and the industrial association.

The Cheboksary Rayon is suburban. Hence there is also a number of special features. Each of the 10 sovkhoves and 7 kolkhoves by themselves take milk and meat to the capital of the autonomous republic to the processing enterprises. Though the roads are good, they still do not get to all the farms. This interferes also with a centralized milk pickup.

The city is growing and squeezing agriculture, and it requires more and more labor-consuming, high-calorie, and dietary output as well: vegetables, potatoes, milk, meat, and eggs. At the beginning of the 1960's, the hectares of agricultural lands in the rayon numbered 71,000 and now it is approximately 63,000. This means there is one alternative--take care of the land, increase the output of each hectare, produce more output from the smaller areas, and change more actively to intensive forms of production. This is the immediate task of the rayon party organization. There are means for this.

In the 7th Five-Year Plan, kolkhozes and sovkhoses reaped an annual average up to 8.9 quintal of grain from a hectare, in the 10th Five-Year Plan up to 20.6 quintal, and in 1982 it was already up to 25.6 quintal from a hectare. Vegetable and fodder crops yields increased. Thanks to intensification, each hectare became as if it were considerably more generous.

Are reserves used to the fullest? No! According to grain crop yield last year, Cheboksary rayon took only 12th place among 21 rayons in the republic. So in this plan RAPO is faced with accomplishing important work. The question concerns tightening up the lagging plots and farms to the level of leading ones so that the latter might make a substantial step forward in the development of production.

The narrowness of the fodder base was spoken about in results of stock breeding activities. This could not help having an effect on production efficiency. The cost of output is increasing. For example, expenditures for producing a quintal of milk on the rayon's farms reached nearly 41 rubles--twice as much as in the 8th Five-Year Plan.

It turns out as if the stock breeding branch is bringing the farmers' efforts to naught. No, the root of future successes should be sought precisely in increasing the output of every hectare of land. RAPO workers are aiming their attention precisely at this reserve.

The way to additional quintals of grain potatoes, fodder crops and vegetables is not an easy one. This is particularly true on the low-productivity lands of the nonchernozem zone. But there's no need to dwell on that. Farming begins with well-established seed growing. There are three seed growing farms in the Cheboksary RAPO: "Progress" and "Gvardeyets" kolkhozes and the sovkhos imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR. For the present they are not coping well with their tasks. Thus, last year the sovkhos imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR did not separate one quintal of seed from the harvest for other farms. And in the rayon only "Progress" kolkhoz achieved 181 tons of high reproduction seeds. The rayon party organization needs to do everything possible in order that seed growing farms finally stand on their own feet and assume their assigned place in agricultural production.

The basis of scientific farming principles is proper crop rotations, about which a great deal is said here, but little is done towards developing them in the complex with an optimum system of soil cultivation. This needs to

be mentioned only because now, as never before, it is necessary to effectively take charge of the means earmarked for the development of agriculture. In fact, one can increase investments in the land, but not achieve the output if the soil is cultivated poorly and agricultural operations are not performed on time. Struggling with these negative features must be the immediate concern of the raykom and the rayon party organization.

The party raykom workers started to pay more attention to organizational work as a whole, and mainly towards increasing the initiatives and militancy of primary party organizations, intensifying work management and control, and reinforcing discipline and order in production in every conceivable way.

Last fall, the party raykom bureau twice discussed questions concerning serious shortcomings in work of the party committee and the "Iskra" kolkhoz management board. The situation in the middle of November was that 225 hectares of unplowed land for plowing in fall still remained in the kolkhoz. The kolkhoz workers did not stack the hay on a plot of 70 hectares and it rotted. The low fodder provisions for cattle were particularly alarming. There were a lot of frost-bitten potatoes and fodder root crops in sheds and storehouses of the Toyderyakov dairy farm. Milkers did not perform their weekly tasks.

Communist V.G. Yegorov, chairman of the kolkhoz, resigned himself to production shortages and showed signs of sluggishness and lethargy. V.S. Gerasimov, secretary of the party committee, did not try to grasp the work and treated cases of management inability and wastefulness in a conciliatory fashion. And it was not by chance that the raykom bureau dismissed V.S. Gerasimov from his job for careless and irresponsible neglect in the execution of his duties, and the bureau considered it impossible to leave Communist G.T. Alekseyev, the kolkhoz's chief agronomist, on the job and recommended a meeting of representatives for examining the question of V.G. Yegorov's suitability for the chairman's job. Of course, in exceptional cases the party raykom resorts to such extreme measures. But, in fact, the question here concerns not only the material but also the great moral damage to the collective.

It is gratifying that things really improved at the kolkhoz following the decision. And the raykom workers already are not letting this farm out of their sight and they are often at the farms meeting the stock breeders. Live contact with people helps to organize work better. In fact, as was noted at the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, when establishing new frameworks for managing agricultural production, questions for improving the style and methods of a rural party raykom's ideological and organizational work acquire special urgency.

These days there is a great deal of concern among farmers, stock breeders, and all RAPO workers. Organized as never before, spring sowing on farms of the rayon was carried out in 75 working hours. Farms turned to summer maintenance. Milk yields and weight gains of animals are increasing. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses completed the semiannual plan for milk and meat sales to the state in May and state egg purchases on 21 June. A good harvest is ripening in the fields. Corn growers decided to reap up to 24-25 quintals of grain from a hectare.

It is important not to tolerate harvesting losses. A worthy welcome for it is about to take place. The RAPO soviet examined working plans for hard work during harvest times. It was projected to conduct all operations in the complex thusly--state fodder purchases will continue simultaneously with the grain harvest. More than 30 harvesting-transportation complexes and detachments are prepared to leave for the fields. They all provide equipment for production line work. Hourly schedules were compiled. The machinery will be used during the full daylight period. The farms' motor transportation is assigned to combines. And a column composed of larger trucks and tractor-trailer units from RAPO partners will deliver the grain to the Cheboksary elevator. RAPO specialists are making every effort to provide an uninterrupted production line--"field to threshing floor to elevator." But the main thing is people working with great creative enthusiasm. The result then is that kolkhozes and sovkhazes widely introduced a collective contract. The first experience of the RAPO operation is reassuring. But the great tasks posed by the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central committee, which need to be worked out creatively and in accordance with the party, are on a scientific basis. Only a merging of ideological and educational work with the political, organizational, and economic will produce the necessary effect.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo TsK KPSS "Pravda". "Partiynaya zhizn'", 1983

9889

CSO: 1800/1561

NATIONAL

MOSCOW OBKOM'S KONOTOP ON RURAL PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 14, Jul 83 (signed to press 5 Jul 83)
pp 45-50

[Article by First Secretary of CPSU Moscow Obkom Vasilii Ivanov'ich Konotop:
"Improving the Political and Organizational Work of Rural Primary Party
Organizations"]

[Text] Under the tried and tested leadership of the communist party, the Soviet people are working with profound optimism on implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the eighth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet caused a fresh upsurge of political and production activity by workers.

Communists and workers from Moscow Oblast, like all Soviet people, received the election of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov as Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet with hearty approval.

Tasks of new programs set at the June Plenum of the party's central committee require further improvement in the methods of party management and the merging of ideological-educational work with the political, organizational, and economic. The oblast party organization proceeds from these requirements in its work on mobilizing communists and all workers in the struggle to accelerate intensification of public production, increasing its efficiency, using the achievements of science and technology on a wide scale, and developing the agroindustrial complex.

The role of rural primary party organizations is growing immeasurably in consistent implementation of the food program. Essentially, the important indication on this score is contained in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "Work of the 'Put' k Kommunizmu" ['Road to Communism'] Kolkhoz Party Organization of Fedorovka Rayon in Kustanay Oblast for Executing Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May 1982 Plenum." In this document which has overall party importance, the communists' main attention is concentrated on increasing the contribution of farms in solving a production problem on the basis of strengthening and increasing the efficiency and quality of public production.

Activities of primary party organizations in kolkhozes and sovkhozes are in constant view of the oblast party committee. Tasks of the oblast party organization for strengthening the management of rural primary party organizations and increasing their role in executing the food program in light of decisions of the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenums were discussed recently at a party obkom plenum. Accounts of the party organizations of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, poultry plants, and other organizations servicing agricultural production were heard at meetings of the CPSU Moscow Committee Bureau.

We are striving for primary party organizations and all party members to be fully aware of party obkom activities. For this purpose, we are using a form such as conducting group meetings of communists at which informational reports of the oblast party committee are heard. As a rule, communists of the related branches of the national economy also attend them. They also became accustomed to seminar meetings of primary organization secretaries from competing rayons.

The oblast party committee constantly shows concern about increasing the work level of primary party organizations in agricultural enterprises that are lagging behind. Integrated brigades were formed for the purpose of rendering more specific and systematic assistance to them in those rayons of an oblast where there is the greatest number of economically weak and unprofitable farms. The experience of almost three years allows us to say that a work form of that kind proves its value.

The operational efficiency of kolkhoz and sovkhoz primary party organizations is increasing and their ranks are growing. After the 26th CPSU Congress, 2,306 persons, including 207 milkers and 564 machine operators, were admitted to the party in the countryside. At the present time, rural party organizations number more than 41,000 communists united in 410 primary party organizations, 1,899 shop party organizations, and 2,476 party groups. Party influence has increased in the stock breeder collectives. There are 1,032 party groups, 48 party-Komsomol groups, and 440 party organizers active at the dairy farms.

The secretarial staff of rural party organizations has improved and 94 percent of them have a higher education.

Gorkom's and party raykom's are doing a great deal to strengthen the management of rural primary party organizations. For example, the achievements of Leninskiy rayon are widely known. The raykom is skillfully enlisting the efforts of communists and all farm workers towards increasing production efficiency on the basis of incorporating scientific achievements, leading experience, and improvement of labor organization. Every second farm here works a double shift and 95 percent of the cow population was converted to the shop-production line process for the upkeep of cattle. The rayon party committee is thoroughly studying the situation in primary party organizations, rendering practical assistance at work sites, and supporting creative innovations and initiatives. For the fourth year, rayon workers are competing under the motto "the highest farming and stock breeding output from each hectare" and they are achieving higher final results.

Lyubertsy, Ramenskoe, Voskresensk, Odintsovo and several other party gorkom's and raykom's are paying a lot of attention to rural primary party organizations and increasing the level of their organizational and political work. All of this promotes the creation of a healthy moral-political climate--a good base for successful execution of production tasks and education of the people--in labor collectives of sovkhozes, kolkhozes and poultry plants, "Sel'khoztekhnika" enterprises, and "Sel'khozkhimiya."

Primary party organizations are successfully striving daily to improve its activities and, as V.I. Lenin advised, are studying a "conscientious choice of ways, means, and methods of struggle capable of producing the greatest and most lasting results with the least expenditure of manpower." And it is gratifying to mention that, thanks to a strengthening of party influence, rural worker collectives are achieving a steady and rhythmical pace of work.

For nearly three years the party committee of the sovkhoz imeni Chapayev in Noginsk rayon has been led by N.N. Tachayeva, an energetic organizer who is full of initiative. Widely supported by the shop party organizations and party groups and in close contact with economic management, the party committee is skillfully directing the efforts of communists and all workers towards solving specific tasks confronting the economy. All production plots in the sovkhoz are reinforced with skilled experts. Matters of strengthening labor and production discipline, improving the labor and way of life of workers, increasing the effectiveness of socialist competition, and introducing progressive forms of organization, labor payment, and leading experience are the focus of attention for the party committee. This year all six brigades in plant growing, which are led by communists, are working at total crop rotation. In many respects, the execution of tasks associated with implementing the food program depends on activities of party organizations of attendant enterprises and, first and foremost, the rayon industrial associations "Sel'khoztekhnika" and "Sel'khozkhimiya." This is particularly important now when they are working within agroindustrial enterprises and final management results depend on their efforts to a considerable extent.

The party bureau of Istra rayon Sel'khozkhimiya constantly keeps within its sight matters of improving competition and quality of work and reinforcing executive discipline. In the collective, an atmosphere of high mutually exacting requirements, harmony, and efficiency was created that promotes successful execution of production tasks.

A high level of organization and efficiency in party organization activities of Bronnitsy rayon Sel'khoztekhnika provides for stable operation of the collective. Within the first two years of the five-year plan, the industrial association executed tasks in accordance with all indices. Matters of reorganizing the industrial association under new conditions are under special supervision here. Complete maintenance of equipment at all stock breeding farms was taken over by "Sel'khoztekhnika" and powerful tractors and harvesting equipment are provided with a high level of readiness.

Advancing as a leading force of labor collectives, primary party organizations are skillfully directing the efforts of trade unions and Komsomol organizations towards implementing the tasks resulting from decisions of the May 1982, November 1982, and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

Party gorkom's and raykom's, party committees, and bureaus of primary organizations intensified their work towards increasing the militancy of shop party organizations and party groups. Seminars and meetings summarizing their work experience are conducted regularly for managers of these subordinate links.

One can cite many examples of their enterprising, energetic, and creative work. It is gratifying that many of them proved themselves to be real organizers of collectives of subordinate sections.

For example, take the party group of Vasil'yevka dairy farm at "Molodaya Gvardiya" ["Young Guards"] sovkhoz in Serpukhov rayon. It is led by M.A. Volkova. At the present time, this farm is included among those lagging behind. However, the farm collective is working stably year after year and is successfully executing plans for delivering milk to the state. Last year the productivity of every cow here increased by 471 kilograms. This is a result of the harmonious and cohesive work of the entire collective and of which the party group is the cementing nucleus. The communists regularly examine matters of production and people's education at their meetings, and in the first place directing their attention to organizing socialist competition, strengthening labor discipline, and increasing the professional skill of stock breeders and the growth of labor productivity. Each communist of the party group has a specific assignment.

Party meetings, where, as was mentioned at the 26th CPSU Congress, they must profoundly and seriously discuss all questions of vital importance, play an important role in increasing the operational efficiency of primary organizations. Attention was once again directed to this at the all-union applied sciences conference in Tbilisi. Matters associated with increasing the level of preparing and conducting party meetings are examined regularly at sessions of the gorkom bureaus and CPSU raykom's and at meetings and seminars of party organization secretaries. Here we deal resolutely with cases of excess organization and unnecessary regulation and strive for meetings to be held in an atmosphere of frank exchange of opinions, criticism and self-criticism and to work out practical solutions.

We would like to refer here to the experience of the Podol'sk party gorkom. Party meetings in primary organizations are always within view of its workers. The gorkom practices secretary days and in the plan of which a prominent place is allotted to matters of preparing and conducting party meetings. Particular attention is devoted to the regularity of meetings and increasing their effectiveness. The trend towards party meetings of gorkom members became customary. They don't conduct themselves as visitors, but rather as representatives of a higher party organ assisting in the preparation of meetings and often appearing themselves and sharing their own views on how to solve one task or another. They inform the gorkom about problems which are raised.

The majority of gorkom's and CPSU raykom's devise work in a similar manner. As a result, they started to hold meetings with a diverse agenda more regularly in primary organizations and their preparation and execution have improved.

It was emphasized at the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum that success in resolving worthwhile tasks depends to a large extent on the ability to concentrate the efforts of party, state, economic organs, and all labor collectives on key trends, and it depends on proper placement of personnel in key sectors of production. Favorable prerequisites have now been created for this. At the present time, there is a good staff of economic and party managers in sovkhoz's and kolkhoz's of the oblast who are capable of skillfully managing all branches of agricultural production. Particular attention is being devoted to strengthening key personnel of farms that are lagging behind.

In our opinion, secretaries of party organizations as well as workers of gorkom's and party raykom's who have experience in public activities must be an important reserve for promotion to independent practical work. Many of them present themselves in the most positive light after promotion to labor collectives.

For example, stock breeding was a weak link of the lagging "Lesnyye Ozero" ["Timber Lakes"] sovkhoz in Solnechnogorsk rayon. V.M. Babenko, a party gorkom instructor who has past work experience in the leading Istra-Senezhskiy broiler poultry industrial association, was sent to this farm as the chief livestock specialist. She energetically undertook an arduous part of the work and displayed persistence in introducing a double shift at the dairy complex. She listens keenly to the opinions of comrades and workers and is interested in their needs and inquiries. Her profound party attitude towards matters and the party committee's assistance and heightened attention to the development problems of this branch yielded positive results.

During the past three years, 15 party committee secretaries in the oblast were promoted to farm managers. Experience in party work helps them to conduct business thoughtfully, to concern themselves with the education of people, to introduce leading methods and progressive technology, and to strive constantly for improving economic indices. It is managers such as A.N. Cherkasov, director of the "Gorki-2" state pedigree poultry plant in Odintsovo rayon; G.V. Veretennikov, director of the sovkhoz imeni Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya in Ruza rayon; and G.P. Gorina, director of the sovkhoz imeni 20th CPSU Congress in Lukhovitsy rayon.

In 1982, as compared with previous years, the persistent and consistent work of oblast, city and rayon party committees, and rural primary party organizations directed at intensifying agricultural production; the output growth of farming and stock breeding; the improvement of working and living conditions; and the increase of material incentive of laborers in the countryside made it possible to increase the harvest of several crops and the productivity of cattle. Tasks for purchases of grain, vegetables, and eggs were accomplished successfully. Last year as a whole, sovkhozes, kolkhozes and poultry plants received a profit totalling 280 million rubles, or 49 million rubles more than in the previous year.

A great deal was done for further improvement of the housing, social, and living conditions of agricultural workers. Since the beginning of the five-year plan, 1.25 million square meters of housing has been constructed. Twenty-five schools, 49 children's preschool institutions, and 16 palaces of culture and clubs were put into operation. The volume of everyday services increased for the rural population.

At the present time, the immediate task of primary party organizations in the countryside and other branches of the national economy, as called for by decisions of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, is to strengthen organizational and educational work in labor collectives by introducing everything that is new and progressive in each production sector. Although there is considerable experience in the oblast, nonetheless it must be said that it is not sufficiently taking root on many farms. In 20 years, let's say, it took firm root on several farms and the double shift routine in dairy stock breeding is performing successfully. More than 60 percent of the farms in Klin, Krasnogorsk, Lyubertsy, Noginsk, and Podol'sk rayons were converted to this sort of routine. But we have rayons where the double shift is being used on only one-third of the farms. Such is the situation with the shop-production line process for the upkeep of cattle. Therefore we aimed sovkhoz and kolkhoz party organizations towards increasing the exacting requirements of managers and specialists in every way possible to improve the organization and process of production, and without which one has a hard time talking seriously about intensifying agriculture.

In our oblast we are faced with doing a lot of work by incorporating a collective contract with payment in accordance with final results. As is generally known, many farms, having used this form of labor organization, achieved noticeable success in developing public production. We have also had experience of that sort in our oblast. For many years the link of Hero of Socialist Labor I.S. Averin from "Serebryanyye Prudy" ["Silver Ponds"] sovkhoz has been working in fixed crop rotation with a periodic advance of money during the year and a supplementary payment for final results according to totals for the year.

The long practice of self-financing vegetable growing brigades corroborates the efficacy of the collective contract. For example, last year in an area of 300 hectares a brigade of 56 persons led by our distinguished vegetable grower, G.I. Rybakova, harvested and delivered 20,000 tons of 15 kinds of vegetables to the state. This output totaled 360 tons for each member of the brigade.

But it must be acknowledged that we are still using cumulative experience poorly. Now we are taking measures in order to make up for oversights both by universally using the experience of Belgorod, Volgograd and other oblasts, as well as leading farms of the oblast and universally introducing a collective contract.

We have certain anticipated work to be done: tractor and crop cultivation brigades were established with a fixed crop rotation and brigades and links were formed for cultivating potatoes. They effectively transferred 850 brigades, to which crop rotation fields, existing and newly established specialized potato growing brigades and links, as well as many stock breeding farms were assigned, to a collective contract.

With a view to introducing collective forms of labor organization on a broader scale in production and on a self-financing basis, party organizations began to use more fully the resources of the economic education system and communist labor schools.

Introducing a self-financing operation and using all economic levers for putting things in order on our farms, we are concerned about decisively eliminating cases of inability to run a business. Many of them are lying on the surface, one might say in sight of everyone, but now and then we reconciled ourselves to them and did not take effective measures to eradicate them. First and foremost, these losses are sustained when gathering the harvest and preparing compost and through careless storage of mineral fertilizers and equipment.

We are directing particular attention of the rural primary party organizations to strengthen the drive for a high quality of stored fodder and its safekeeping in every way possible. In fact, it's not a secret that thousands of tons of produce and tens of thousands of rubles are lost because of carelessness and negligence. We are striving for the kind of situation wherein party organizations do not overlook any case of wastefulness and inability to run a business.

In February at the last plenum of the party obkom, we outlined an extensive program for social reconstruction of the countryside. Agricultural workers welcomed it with full approval. In effectively implementing that which was outlined, the paramount role belongs to local soviets of people's deputies which are called upon to comprehensively resolve matters of social development in collectives and reconstruction of the rural area. This is really where Komsomol members can also lend a hand. In fact, transforming the countryside into well-built modern and beautiful populated areas that are comfortable for working and living is their arch cause. We are setting as the most urgent task for each rural party organization the creating of a Komsomol youth construction brigade, and one which is prepared to put the outlined plans into practice, at each farm.

Forming a Marxist-Leninist outlook and a communist attitude towards labor among all workers and developing the creative activities of the masses are indispensable conditions for resolving both political and social-economic tasks. Party committees and rural party organizations of the oblast are conducting all ideological work closely connected with the tasks confronting us in the light of requirements of the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the country's food program. We are striving so that all ideological-political work contributes to the creation of a healthy moral-psychological climate in collectives and the education of workers in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, internationalism, and friendship of peoples. They are devoting particular attention to the ideological, labor, and moral education of youth and are fostering in youth and young girls a love for the land.

This year large and complex tasks confront the oblast party organization for increasing the output of plant growing and stock breeding. In implementing them, a prominent role is assigned to the new management organs--agroindustrial associations. The oblast party organization shows concern in order that the

new organs in the countryside might gather strength more rapidly, and from the outset it assists the oblast and rayon agroindustrial associations in working out a proper direction for its activities and in resolving in a businesslike way basic matters for developing agriculture and its branches and servicing them.

Executing the tasks which were set is a matter of honor for the entire oblast party organization and workers of the agroindustrial complex and for all enterprises and oblast organizations who give advice and assistance. In March, the CPSU Moscow Committee Bureau passed a special resolution on measures for increasing the effectiveness of advice and assistance to agricultural enterprises in the oblast. We cannot unrestrainedly divert people away from industry and other branches of agriculture, and we are placing primary interest on significantly improving the labor organization of those who give advice and assistance and mechanization of harvesting operations, particularly for those labor-consuming crops such as potatoes, carrots, fodder root crops, and cabbage. Organizations which give advice and assistance also must assist the party committees of farms in raising the level of party work.

In a speech at a party central committee meeting of communist party central committee first secretaries of union republics and party kraykom's and obkom's, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized the importance of strengthening organizational and political work in rural labor collectives. Just as in the national economy as a whole, high-principled and firm discipline is important here.

It is necessary for party organizations to wage a decisive campaign against breaches of state discipline. The success of this campaign is inconceivable without publicity and widespread participation in it by the workers themselves. We need to use the creative power of the masses more--party commissions for supervising the activities of management, trade union working commissions, national supervisory groups and positions, and "Komsomol Searchlight" staffs.

Solving economic tasks is directly associated with increasing the production and political activity of workers and improving socialist competition. It was pointed out at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that forms of socialist competition are not something set in concrete and provided once and for all. The duty of rural communists is to concentrate their attention on those goals of competition such as increasing the quality of output and improving the use of production capacities, raw materials, energy, working hours, and economy in everything both large and small.

The June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized that it is important not only to project clear, well thought-out reference points for the future, but also to bring them home to millions of communists and nonparty people so that they may actively take part in forthcoming work. Party organizations interpreted the instructions of the plenum as a guide to action. The party obkom, gorkom's, and raykom's are taking measures for significantly increasing the militancy and activity of rural party organizations and the initiatives of labor collectives.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo TsK KPSS "Pravda". "Partiynaya zhizn'", 1983

9889

CSO: 1800/1561

NATIONAL

RESOLUTION ON WORK OF HEAVY MACHINEBUILDING TRADE UNION

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 14, Jul 83 (signed to press 5 Jul 83)
pp 11-14

[Unsigned article: "On the Work of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Heavy Machinebuilding Workers" under the rubric "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the performance of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Heavy Machine Building Workers and adopted a resolution stating that the latter committee as well as the local trade-union committees and organizations are specifically doing organizational and educational work to develop the work activism and public activism of working people in accomplishing the economic and social tasks facing the concerned industrial subsectors. More than 95 percent of all workers are participating in socialist competition. Competition among shift workers as well as personal and collective creative plans and personal economizing plans have become widespread. During the 10th Five-Year Plan and the first 2 years of the present 5-year plan the overall industrial output of the Mintyazhmash [Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building], the Minstroydormash [Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building], the Minkhimash [Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building] and the Minenergomash [Ministry of Power Machine Building] has increased by a factor of more than 1.3. A variety of new high-capacity machinery and equipment has been developed and introduced into production. Measures were taken to improve working and living conditions and strengthen the health of blue- and white-collar workers. This year all ministries are overfulfilling the basic plan indicators.

At the same time, the resolution points out that the Trade Union Central Committee still is not doing all it can to implement the economic, social and cultural tasks outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions. The Trade Union Central Committee does not sufficiently draw the attention of trade-union organizations to implementing the basic tasks of an effective development of the heavy machine-building subsectors and meeting their growing needs for modern types of machinery and equipment needed to retool production. Major shortcomings plague the management of socialist competition, which is inadequately oriented toward a more efficient production and an improved quality of work. The number of enterprises adopting their own counterplans has declined, and little attention is being paid to propagating advanced knowhow and providing assistance to laggards. Many

enterprises of the heavy machine building subsectors during the current 5-year plan period are not achieving the planned growth rates of output, not coping with the tasks for organizing the series production of new equipment, and failing to fulfill the plans for supplying their output under contracts and orders. The proportion of defective products is rising. The production of consumer goods is unsatisfactory.

Results are still low in the trade union's actions in strengthening labor and production discipline and improving the norming and remuneration of labor. Cost accounting is being introduced in brigades too slowly, and many of them operate inefficiently. During the 10th Five-Year Plan and the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan the increase in wages per percent of increase in labor productivity in the heavy machine building subsectors has been markedly higher than envisaged in the calculations.

The Trade Union Central Committee and the plant trade union committees still do not display due tenacity and principled approach in improving working conditions and safety of labor as well as resolving housing and cultural-domestic questions and they not infrequently tolerate instances of failure by ministries and enterprises to adhere to plans for social development of work collectives, as well as of their failure to fulfill the terms of collective bargaining agreements. Within the heavy machine building subsectors, plans for the construction of housing and preschools are consistently underfulfilled. More than half of the enterprises and organizations of the Minstroydormash, the Mintyazhmash and the Minkhimash do not operate subsidiary farms.

Trade-union committees display insufficient concern for elevating the role of work collectives and promoting the activism of working people in the management of production and social affairs, and they are not adequately utilizing for this purpose the meetings of blue- and white-collar workers, permanent production conferences, and VOIR [All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers] and NTO [Scientific and Technical Society] organizations. Insufficient attention is being paid to the proposals made by working people; in 1982 every fourth recommendation of production conferences and a great number of labor saving proposals accepted for introduction were not acted upon. Trade-union organizations do not always react with sufficient vigor to the toleration of instances of violations of the labor law code. Instances of a formalist attitude toward letters and notices from blue- and white-collar workers take place.

The Trade Union Central Committee and many plant trade-union committees do not attach sufficient importance to improving the forms and methods of educational and mass-organizational work with allowance for the specific features of the activity of work collectives and the tasks they face. Oversights in the selection and training of trade-union cadres and aktiv take place. The apparat workers of the Trade Union Central Committee largely expend their efforts on organizing various sessions and preparing a large number of memos and resolutions which often are unimplemented. The party organization at the Trade Union Central Committee does not avail itself fully of its right to monitor the performance of the committee's apparatus, and does little to educate the workers in the spirit of responsibility for the tasks entrusted to them.

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [VTsSPS] does not always react promptly to oversights in the performance of the Central Committee of the Trade Unions [of Heavy Machine Building Workers], and it does not provide it with sufficient practical assistance in its work. Certain central committees of the Union republic communist parties as well as kray and oblast party committees are not taking proper steps to promote the creative activity and responsibility of communists working at trade unions.

The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee stresses that the paramount task of the Central Committee of the Trade Unions of Heavy Machine Building Workers is a persistent increase in the level and results of its organizational and mass activities and the consolidation of a businesslike and creative style within all the concerned trade-union elements with the object of assuring the continuing growth of machine-building output and providing favorable conditions for the work, life and communist education of working people. This work should be pursued by proceeding from the decisions of the November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the positions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, regarding the further increase in the role and activity of trade unions in implementing the tasks of economic and social development.

Pursuant to the Law of the USSR on Work Collectives, the Trade Union Central Committee is expected to enhance the role and responsibility of plant trade-union committees as among those organs carrying out the authority of the work collectives, prompt these committees to display more initiative in presenting for discussion at meetings (conferences) problems relating to the working, living and recreational conditions of blue- and white-collar workers and promote the activism of working people in managing the affairs of the collective, reacting sharply to production disorder and assuring, jointly with the management, the prompt fulfillment of the adopted decisions and recommendations. It is important to broaden the participation of trade-union committees in the appointment and placing of managerial personnel at enterprises, organizations and institutions.

The CPSU Central Committee has drawn the attention of the Trade Union Central Committee to the need for further improving the forms of socialist competition, in cooperation with the ministries and upon the active participation of work collectives. They should aim for an increase in labor productivity, improvements in production quality and improvements in the utilization of production capacities, raw and other materials, energy and work time, better conservation, a strict adherence to the discipline of contractual and ordered production deliveries, and an all-out support and propagation of advanced knowhow. Competition at industrial enterprises, scientific research institutes and design offices should be oriented toward augmenting the contribution of blue-collar workers, scientists, engineers, technicians and white-collar workers to the modernization of production technologies, the development and production of high-capacity resource-conserving machinery and equipment for the subsectors of the fuel-energy and agroindustrial complexes, metallurgical industry, chemical industry, transport and construction, and the expansion of the production of consumer goods.

It is recommended to the Trade Union Central Committee and the plant trade union committees that they intensify public control over the standards of labor and consumption and over a strict adherence to the socialist principle of distribution to each according to his labor. It is important to promote the use of material and moral incentives as a powerful lever for increasing labor productivity and production efficiency. All work to improve the norming of labor and revise norms and price lists should be based on improvements in the technology and organization of production as well as on-board publicity, without resorting to haste and red tape.

Of great importance is the further expansion and refinement of the brigade form of the organization of and incentives for labor. It is important to more persistently introduce within the brigades the cost accounting principle and remuneration according to end-results of labor and coefficient of labor participation and assuring the active functioning of a trade-union cell and a brigade council within each brigade. More attention should be shown to the selection and training of brigade leaders and trade-union group organizers. The training and retraining of worker cadres within the vocational training system and at training combines and schools of advanced knowhow should be more efficiently organized.

The Trade Union Central Committee has been asked to intensify its organizational work and show a more principled approach in solving questions relating to improvements in the working and living conditions of and social services for blue- and white-collar workers. The role of collective bargaining agreements and agreements concluded between the Trade Union Central Committee and the ministries with respect to principal subsector development problems should be enhanced. It was deemed expedient that instances of nonfulfillment of administrative measures, provided for in collective bargaining agreements be considered by the concerned ministries with the participation of the Trade Union Central Committee. Planned work should be done at every enterprise to reduce the use of manual labor, introduce comprehensive mechanization and automation of production, provide salubrious and safe working conditions and pay more attention to accident prevention. Comprehensive plans for improving working conditions and the hygiene and safety of labor should become a component part of the social and economic development plans of the subsectors. It is necessary to streamline the performance of technical and law-adherence work inspections, confidential trade-union physicians and public commissions and inspectors, as well as to combat uncompromisingly violations of the labor law code.

The Trade Union Central Committee and plant trade union committees should be more active in their work to promote the fulfillment of plans for the construction of housing, nurseries, kindergartens and other cultural-communal facilities. It is important to assure a just allocation of housing and other social boons, with allowance for attitude toward work. Special attention should be devoted to organizing directly at enterprises a comprehensive system of services for the workers, including medical care, trade and cultural-domestic services for working people.

Trade-union committees and organizations should persistently struggle for the establishment of new and expansion of old subsidiary farms and improvements in

their material and technical facilities. On these subsidiary farms they should promote socialist competition for a higher agricultural output and, on this basis, meet more fully the needs of blue- and white-collar workers for meat, milk, vegetables and other foodstuffs. They should actively promote the development of collective orchardry and gardening as well. They also should improve the coordination of their work on resolving questions of social and living conditions with the Soviets of people's deputies and enhance the role of social control in the struggle against shortcomings in services to working people.

The Trade Union Central Committee and plant trade-union committees are expected to avail themselves more fully of their possibilities for educating workers and tightening discipline and organization. It is important that every individual evolve into an active builder of communism with all the lofty awareness, culture of work, behavior and reasonable consumption inherent in him. It is necessary to energize the work of the schools of communist labor, people's universities and cultural establishments, and propagandize more persistently political, technical, economic and legal knowledge as well as principles of economic and labor law codes. Blue- and white-collar workers, especially youth, should be mobilized more broadly for evening and correspondence courses in higher schools, technikums and other schools, as well as for participation in amateur art activities and physical education. It is an important task for trade-union organizations to combat more energetically violations of labor, production and state discipline, drunkenness, pilferage of socialist property, and other negative phenomena, on resorting to economic, organizational and administrative measures for this purpose. This should be a matter of constant effort rather than sporadic drives, and the goal should be that all elements should demonstrate the effects of tightened discipline and implement production targets more successfully.

It is recommended to the Trade Union Central Committee that it refine the methods of its work, base itself more fully on primary trade-union organizations, devote more attention to increasing the militancy of shop committees and trade-union groups, tighten the responsibility of the trade-union committees at industrial associations for a fuller utilization of the capacities of federated larger trade-union organizations and promote the initiative and practicality of action of republic, kray and oblast trade-union committees.

The resolution also points to the need to tighten control and monitoring of fulfillment, educate trade-union cadres in the spirit of intolerance toward shortcomings, critical attitude toward the results achieved and need for regular daily contact with working people and profound exploration of their needs and moods. Trade-union heads and plant administrators should make regular reports to blue- and white-collar workers. Instances of indifferent, bureaucratic attitude toward the opinions and suggestions of working people, as well as toward their complaints and grievances, should be resolutely combatted. Blue-collar workers and youth should be more broadly mobilized for participation in trade-union bodies.

The CPSU Central Committee has asked the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions to investigate more thoroughly the performance of trade-union centra.

committees and provide them with greater practical assistance in their work, upon taking into account the specific features of subsectors and their tasks. It is necessary to improve the activities of subsector trade-union central committees relating to an increase in the activism of the working masses and their participation in the management of state and public affairs. More attention should also be paid by these committees to the needs of workers and their working, living and recreational conditions. Tighter coordination and interaction of subsector and inter-Union trade-union bodies should be assured.

The CPSU Central Committee has obligated the central committees of the Union republic communist parties as well as the kray and oblast party committees to pay more attention to the performance of trade unions and recommend politically mature, occupationally experienced and authoritative workers for election to trade-union bodies. It has also recommended that party groups within elected trade-union bodies energize their activities and party members working in trade unions receive assistance and that their responsibility be increased.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo TsK KPSS "Pravda". "Partiynaya zhizn'". 1983.

1386

CSO: 1800/1560

NATIONAL

CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION CHAIRMAN ON PARTY DUES

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 14, Jul 83 (signed to press 5 Jul 83)
pp 28-33

[Article by G. Sizov, chairman, Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU: "An Important Means of Tightening Party Discipline"]

[Text] The Communist Party and all Soviet people are doing an immense amount of work to further expand the country's economic and defense potential and fulfill and overfulfill the tasks of the 1983 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole. A reliable beacon in this work of theirs is the decisions of the November (1982) and June (1983) CPSU Central Committee plenums which provide a militant program of action to implement national-economic plans, make social production more effective, improve the management of state, economic and social-cultural life and form the new man.

In present-day work special emphasis is placed, as known, on tightening discipline and order at enterprises and institutions and increasing organization and practicality in all sectors of our work. Efficient organization, practicality and good order should resolutely counteract such phenomena, so totally alien to the socialist reality, as slovenly and slipshod work and irresponsibility. At a time when our society must accomplish tasks of a growing complexity and scale, discipline--construed in the broadest and most profound meaning of the word--is the indispensable and securest guarantee that the goals posed shall be attained. The measures being taken by the party to improve management and increase organization and discipline not only contribute to eliminating the still existing shortcomings and difficulties but also assure a still greater consolidation of the very principles of our system of society. For this very reason party members, the entire nation, responded with full and unanimous approval to the declaration made by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov at the November Plenum: "The struggle against any violations of party, state and work discipline should be waged more resolutely. I am convinced that we shall meet in this matter with the complete support of party and trade-union organizations, the support of the entire Soviet people."

Party committees and primary party organizations are attempting to combine closely their struggle to strengthen discipline and order with improvements in intraparty life, enhancement of the vanguard role of communists, and eradication of any signs of lack of discipline in their own ranks. The highly

principled approach of party organizations in solving production and social problems, their extremely demanding attitude toward communists in face of any deviation from norms of Leninist party-mindedness, and nipping in the bud any instances of dishonesty, desire for personal gain and petty-bourgeois philistinism--such is the basis on which can be successfully built the work to strengthen the unity of labor collectives and inculcate in all workers the feeling of responsibility for the entrusted tasks.

Auditing commissions at all levels play a definite role in assuring observance of party discipline as the most important premise for tightening state, work, implementation and other kinds of discipline. They carry out work in various directions important to the party: they systematically verify the correctness of the payments of party membership dues; audit the management of the party budget, help the conservation of raw materials, fuel and electricity in facilities controlled by party committees; and monitor the prompt handling of affairs by the party organs and the proper review in these organs and in newspapers and journals of letters and complaints of the workers. All this work is intended to promote the organizational strengthening of the party, and it is part of the general stream of measures taken by the party to foster the activism and initiative of communists and increase their responsibility for the activities of their local party organizations and the party as a whole.

The seminar of chairmen of the auditing commissions of republic, kray and oblast party organizations, conducted recently upon the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, made possible a comprehensive analysis of the status of auditing work in our party, as well as an exchange of experience. Auditing commissions, fully aware of their duty toward the party, are carrying out the tasks assigned to them, and they are augmenting their contribution to the implementation of the tasks posed by the 26th CPSU Congress. During the period elapsed since that congress the level of auditing work has risen markedly. Control the use of the party budget and of adherence to financial discipline within party bodies has become more thorough and regular. The positive aspects of the work of auditing commissions include the concrete assistance they provide to primary party organizations in the correct organization of the reception of membership dues and their bookkeeping. In organizing inspections of the handling of letters and grievances received by party committees and the editorial boards of party newspapers and periodicals, the auditing commissions proceed from the premise that a prompt and correct settlement of the problems raised in these letters is a major condition for strengthening order and discipline at many organizations and institutions.

In view of the improved auditing work at party organizations, some praise should be addressed to the chairmen and all members of the auditing commissions. Despite their daily work on highly important office matters, they display exceptional conscientiousness and responsibility in fulfilling the segment of party work entrusted to them. Party committees should show great attention to the manner in which the auditing commissions fulfill their obligations and help them in their work. Such help is particularly needed by the auditing commissions of the rayon and city party organizations. Activity should be expanded in all directions of their work--the organization of the reception of party dues, monitoring the handling of letters and grievances, monitoring the economical spending of funds from the party budget, etc.

As everyone knows, an important part of the work of auditing commissions is checking on the correctness of dues payment by communists and control over the prompt transfer of the collected funds to the budgets of superior party organizations. Membership dues account for about 60 percent of the party budget. As known, the party spends these monies on propaganda work, cadre training, wages of the party apparat, overhead and other needs. The regular payment of membership dues reflects not only material but also other aspects of intraparty life. The great moral-political significance of the payment of membership dues consists in, particularly, that the fulfillment of this obligation by a communist promotes the strengthening of his bonds with the party and inculcates in him discipline and organization. In his time, M.I. Kalinin declared: "...If you don't pay your party dues promptly, this means that you aren't thinking of the party, that you are careless about party obligations. Whoever adopts such an attitude toward party obligations and toward such elementary, strictly organizational obligations as the payment of membership dues, has no deep feeling for the party. Whereas those who think of the party find pleasure in paying their dues, because thereby they establish, as it were, a material connection with the party, a close contact with it."

In every stage of its development our party has been very attentive toward this aspect of its internal affairs. As far back as at the Second Party Congress whose 80th anniversary we are now marking, V.I. Lenin formulated as follows the first paragraph of the draft Charter of the party: "A party member is considered to be anyone who accepts its program and supports the party both materially and through personal participation in a party organization." Lenin's definition of party membership is retained in the current statute, though in a somewhat revised formulation. According to the provisions of the statute, a communist should pay membership dues to the party on his own, without any reminders or promptings.

Pursuant to the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, membership dues should be accepted personally by the secretary of the primary party organization or his deputy. Thus, every communist has the opportunity to regularly meet with his party leader, talk candidly with him, and voice his comments and suggestions. In his turn, the secretary of the party organization, when accepting the dues, may provide the communists with instructions and advice on various questions of production and social life. In such cases, personal contacts between communists and party secretaries are incontestably of great educational significance.

The status of the payments of membership dues and the related bookkeeping and reporting always lies in the center of attention of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and the auditing commissions of local party organizations. On examining each year the draft party budgets prior to their approval, the CPSU Central Committee and the CPSU Central Auditing Commission pay serious attention to the promptness with which membership dues are credited to the party budget and the feasibility of the tasks and, in this respect, the incomes as set for republic, kray and oblast organizations, on comparing these sums with the basic sums reported by the concerned party committees. If the need arises, an auditing commission may submit its recommendations for review by the party Central Committee.

Audit materials and records show that the commissions of local party organizations each year verify the correctness of payments of membership dues at virtually all the primary party organizations. This work is organized properly within the Moscow city party organization, the Georgian CP and the Leningrad, Ivanov, Kirov, Kuybyshev, Kurgan, Lipetsk, Novosibirsk, Rostov, Chita, Chuvash, Yaroslavl and other party organizations. The activity on the part of many auditing commissions of city and rayon party organizations is also noted in the above mentioned statements. In Krasnoyarsk Kray, for example, 19 auditing commissions of city and rayon party organizations have last year audited every primary party organizations 3 or 4 times.

However, audits of the correctness of dues payments are not conducted systematically everywhere. In the last 3 years, as shown by report figures, for the CPSU as a whole, each year 97-99 percent of primary party organizations have been audited. It might seem that that 1-3 percent unaudited organizations is a trivial proportion, but if these figures are transferred into absolute numbers, we see that in 1980, for the party as a whole, 7,150 primary party organizations were not audited; in 1981, 4,145; and in 1982, 3,088.

The practice of paying membership dues that are not based on actual full earnings is still encountered. For a number of oblast, kray and republic party organizations the shortfall reached a rather impressive magnitude: 43,300 rubles in the Sverdlovsk party organization; 30,000 rubles in Krasnoyarsk 29,000 rubles in Perm; and 25,000 rubles each in Khabarovsk and Gorky. Audits show that underpayment of dues often recurs within the same organizations and in the same communists. What does this signify? In individual cases work in this direction by party committee workers and auditing commissions is clearly carried out inadequately.

Underpayments and other infractions of the existing instructions governing the payment of membership dues per party are steadily declining. But the aim is that they should not occur at all. Party committees should react in a businesslike manner to negative phenomena uncovered by the auditing commissions. So far, unfortunately, this is not being done universally. Certain city and rayon party committees are too tolerant toward infractions of the dues-paying procedure and rarely consider these questions at bureau sessions. Last year, for example, questions on the status of payment of membership dues was not considered at all by the bureaus of the Barguzinskiy, Zakamenskiy and Okinskiy rayon CPSU committees in Buryat ASSR. Yet, underpayments totaling 1,000 rubles have been uncovered during a single year within the primary party organizations of Barguzinskiy Rayon alone.

In addition, primary party organizations sometimes are indifferent to the violation of statutory requirements by individual party members. At the primary party organization in the "Tadzhikgidroagregat" [Tajik Hydraulic Machinery] Plant, during a single year 80 communists or 40 percent of the entire membership, underpaid their dues by a total of 317 rubles. At the party organization of the "Sarkhadchi" Sovkhoz, Kulyab Oblast, 26 communists underpaid membership dues by 235 rubles. Both these organizations did not deem it necessary to discuss this question internally.

Prompt dues payments following the established procedure are a primary duty of every party member and candidate member. Any deviations from this immutable rule should be a topic for consideration at sessions of party bureaus or at general meetings of communists. Party committees and auditing commissions should analyze the causes of violations of the established procedure for dues payments and draft specific measures to preclude a repetition of such violations in the future.

Greater concern about this matter should also be shown by auditing commissions. This has to be mentioned, because some of them, such as the auditing commission of the Turkmen CP and the Bashkir and Chelyabinsk oblast party organizations do not consider it necessary to specify the amount of underpayments in their records. Recently, the auditing commission of the Kemerovo oblast party organization has ceased to analyze properly such instances. And yet the sum of underpayments within that organization in recent years have been persisting at the level of 27,000 rubles.

The records of the auditing commission of the Dnepropetrovsk Oblast party organization for 1981 show that "underpayments of membership dues totaling 12,500 rubles have been uncovered at 1,198 party organizations with respect to 6,272 communists; this is 4,000 rubles higher than in the preceding year." Having recorded this fact, the auditing commission did nothing more. In 1982 workers of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission visited Dnepropetrovsk Oblast. Their on-the-spot inspection established that underpayments of party dues during that year increased at more than 20 city and rayon party organizations. At many primary party organizations underpayments occurred because the procedure of paying membership dues from bonuses and other monetary remuneration had not been explained to communists. A similar picture can be observed within the Omsk, Chirchikent and other party organizations.

The records of the auditing commissions point to the following shortcoming: the secretaries of certain primary party organizations for a long time do not deposit membership dues received from communists in savings accounts. This sometimes leads to losses and waste of the dues collected.

Party discipline must be severely guarded and a highly demanding attitude should be displayed toward its violators. Membership in Lenin's party is a great honor and a great responsibility. Creative ardor, unity of word with deed, a broad field for initiative and unconditional discipline--such were Lenin's behests to the entire party and each communist. These behests must always be obeyed--in big things and little. There exists a real relationship between so-called "trivia" of an individual and the results of his economic, state and social activities. Within the party organizations it is known that analysis of the causes of the fall of one member or another reveals, as a rule, that it began with seemingly trivial transgressions: out of "forgetfulness," not to pay membership dues promptly or to attend party meetings regularly. Such transgressions, when disregarded, engender in the individual a feeling of lawlessness and impunity. Party organizations are expected to work daily in tightening discipline and self-discipline, order and organization in their ranks.

Our party operates a broad network of party publications. Its central and local publishing houses have an extensive typographical base assuring the printing of as much as 65 percent of the country's newspapers, periodicals and books. Profits from the party's typographical enterprises and publishing activities account for the second largest source of income in the party's budget. Auditing commissions verify the financial-economic and production operations of party publishing houses, their fulfillment of the accumulation plan and the promptness with which specified sums are transferred to the party budget. They also audit the expenditures on electricity, fuel, paints and paper, the conditions of the storage and transportation of these materials, the quality of printing output, the correctness of royalty payments, and the adherence to the tables of organization. Such audits contribute to bringing full order into the operations of publishing houses and typographical enterprises and increase the responsibility of staff members for the economical spending of materials and funds.

Audits of the party publishing houses operated by the Latvian, Lithuanian and Belgorod Oblast party organizations are regularly conducted. The auditing commission of the Georgian CP, for example, recorded in its audit report that during the year the profit deductions from the republic's party publishing house were 101.3 percent of the plan and that paper savings amounted to 220 tons. The same report also states that, owing to delays in the publication of newspapers, overtime work at that publishing house totaled 38,600 hours in 1982, which resulted in spending an extra 52,000 rubles. This is poor management. The auditing commission of the Tajik CP uncovered various nonproduction expenditures on publishing activities. For example, penalties totaling 5,100 rubles were paid for violating the schedule for the release of publications to distributing and forwarding agencies.

It has to be stated that not all auditing commissions thoroughly understand publishing work. The auditing commissions of the Dagestan, Amur, Kemerovo, Orenburg, Omsk, Tatar, Tyumen and various other party organizations have virtually withdrawn from auditing the financial and administrative operations of these organizations. Such a situation is impermissible.

One of the basic duties of the auditing commissions of Union republic communist parties and kray and oblast party organizations is monitoring the proper spending of funds from the party budget to make sure that the actual expenditures on each item will not exceed the limits approved by the CPSU Central Committee. The records of the auditing commissions of Union republic communist parties and kray and oblast CPSU committees point to an economical spending of party budget funds, efficient organization of bookkeeping and adherence to financial discipline. However, there is also a shortcoming: in violation of the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, certain auditing commissions carry out financial audits not in full volume, not with the specified indicators. Instances of this kind have occurred in the Sverdlovsk, Novgorod, Orel, Magadan and certain other party organizations.

Annually party committees spend specific funds on capital construction. In some places the allotted funds are improperly utilized. Thus, the Khabarovsk Kray party organization utilized in 1982 only 64 percent of the assigned funds.

The yearly plan of construction and installation work on the kray CPSU committee building was fulfilled only 43 percent. The plan for building the seat of the Vaninskly Rayon party committee was fulfilled only 68 percent. A similar picture can be seen in the construction of certain facilities in Tajikistan. Delays in fulfilling construction plans lead, of course, to a rise in costs and impose a superfluous burden on the party budget.

The party budget earmarks considerable funds for the repair of the official buildings of party organs. These funds should be utilized according to purpose and in an economical manner. They should be primarily allocated for the capital repair of the basic structural elements of buildings. But there still occur instances in which individual party workers incur superfluous expenditures on furnishing their offices, apartments and dachas. It is hardly necessary to mention that the authority of a party committee or any party worker stems, in the final analysis, from the nature of his work, the level of party leadership, rather than from the size, decor and furnishings of his office.

Quite a few official motor vehicles are used by party organs. The party budget specifies the norms for these vehicles as well as their fuel consumption ceilings. At some party committees they consider it possible to disregard these limits and too much fuel is used. Considerable overspending of funds and fuel has been until recently tolerated by, in particular, the party organs of the Voroshilovgrad, Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk and Kharkov Oblasts.

It is necessary that auditing commissions react more sharply to similar shortcomings. In general they should return more often to the matters which they used to work on and monitor what has been done following their inspections. It still happens that an auditing commission establishes the existence of the same shortcomings year after year, yet finds no ways of eliminating them. The work of auditing commissions should be more consistent and purposive. Like all our party organs, these commissions should pay more attention to verifying the implementation of decisions. This would contribute to maintaining an atmosphere of mutual monitoring and economical spending of party funds within the party apparatus.

A brief mention of letters. In recent years the nature of the letters received by party organs has changed markedly. Many of them mention problems of importance to the society and state, represent responses to the most important decisions of the party regarding domestic and foreign policies, and offer specific proposals, advice and desiderata on improving the quality of work, tightening labor, state and plan discipline, and eliminating shortcomings in the work of industry, transport, trade and consumer services.

Many issues raised in the letters are considered by party organs when preparing one or another decisions. At the Saratov Oblast CPSU Committee, for example, 43 questions were examined on the basis of letters from working people to the oblast committee bureau and secretariat in 1982.

At the same time, at certain party committees review of letters is delayed for a long time. Thus, departments of the Estonian CP Committee in 1982 disregarded the time limit for acting on 140 letters or nearly 6 percent of the

total. The proportion of letters reviewed by the city and rayon party committees of Khabarovsk Kray in violation of the prescribed time period comprised 9 percent.

A major role in eliminating these shortcomings belongs, incontestably, to the auditing commissions. Asserting responsibility, discipline and practicality means not avoiding negative phenomena but preventing them, achieving a rapid and decisive elimination of the uncovered shortcomings.

A cohesive party discipline and the highest responsibility toward the party, toward one's local party organization, are obligatory to all party members, both rank-and-filers and leaders. This also accounts for the demanding attitude with which auditing commissions should approach the activities of communists.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo TsK KPSS "Pravda". "Partiynaya zhizn'". 1983

1386

CSO: 1800/1560

REGIONAL

UZBEK SSR STATE ARBITER ON REPUBLIC ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by R. Khachaturov, Uzbek SSR chief state arbitrator: "The Enterprises Are in Dispute. The State Board of Arbitration and the Strengthening of the Socialist Economy"]

[Text] The State Board of Arbitration is an effective lever that insures the smooth operation of all elements of the national economy, the strengthening of legality, and the rational utilization of production and material resources.

Most of the disputes put forward for consideration by the State Board of Arbitration are the result of violations of delivery discipline and legislation on output quality, failure to properly handle commodities during delivery and in transshipment, and failure to observe funding discipline. The sums comprising penalty fines sought from enterprises of the republic ministries of the light, local and food industries for delivery shortfalls for goods are substantial.

Many disputes arise because of shortfalls in deliveries and spoilage. Most actions of this kind are brought against the enterprises and organizations of the Uzbek SSR ministries of the fruit and vegetables and food industries and Uzbekbryalsh [expansion unknown]. There have been repeated instances where fruit and vegetables dispatched from the Kalinin and Bukinsk rayon procurement offices in Tashkent Oblast, the Kuvinsk and Altyaryesk procurement offices in Fergana Oblast, the Denausk and Sariasysk offices in Surkhan-Darya Oblast have been defective. Underweight loads have been permitted by the Fergana canning plant and the Khamza mineral water bottling plant.

These and other enterprises and organizations have been made answerable by the State Board of Arbitration with the imposition of strict liability as to property. The value of the goods not supplied was recovered from them.

The sums paid by the enterprises are recovered from the persons responsible for dispatch to recompense for the loss. For example, material recoveries were made from S. Yunusov at the Ordzhonikidze rayon procurement office, G. Kayumov, N. Saipov and T. Dzhalilov at the Kalinin rayon procurement office and S. Islamov, marketing chief at the Novo-Tashkent canning plant.

The main reasons for shortfalls and spoilage are violations of the procedures established for the packaging and dispatch of products and of the acceptance rules, and mismanagement during delivery and storage. Cases of theft, misrepresentations in accounts and writeoffs are found behind shortfalls.

Harm to the national economy also occurs because freight is not properly packed for shipment, especially by rail.

The republic State Board of Arbitration regularly generalizes material on disputes involving the violation of shipments under the terms of contracts. As a result, the number of disputes connected with railroad shipments declined one-third in 1982 compared with 1981.

The unscheduled dispatch of goods is frequently permitted, and procedure for the sale of excess and unused material values is violated. For example, the Dzhizak plastics plant, the Margilan mechanical repair plant and the Kokand gas fittings plant have bypassed established procedures. Fines amounting to 25 to 100 percent of the value of output were imposed on them.

Footwear and sewn and knitted articles and other goods manufactured below standard or technical requirements and with poor finish and consumer qualities are often delivered into the trade network, and this results in justified complaints from purchasers. In accordance with the law, enterprises and organizations permitting the dispatch of defective goods must pay a fine equivalent to 20 percent ad valorem in addition to replacing their value.

Considerable sums have been recovered from the Fergana footwear factory, the "Malika" knitted wear association, the Fergana glass-container plant, the Kokand bakery combine, the Dzhizak cotton plant and the Shurchi rayon procurement office for delivering substandard goods.

In addition to imposing material sanctions, the State Board of Arbitration analyzes and generalizes the reasons and conditions encouraging violations. Reports are sent to the appropriate organs with proposals and recommendations for eliminating the shortcomings and making those guilty responsible. For example, the deputy chairman of the Fergana Oblast Potrebsoyuz Board V. Isakov and of the Samarkand Oblast Potrebsoyuz Board M. Yuzlikayev and P. Chernyshev, and the director of the Tashlak rayon procurement office T. Rakhimov, have been fired.

Instances of deliveries of tea that was underweight and substandard from the Samarkand tea blending factory were discussed at a meeting of the Uzbek SSR People's Control Committee and in the Ministry of the Food Industry collegium. A monetary fine equivalent to three months' salary was imposed on the factory director B. Bagirov and he was removed from his position.

Consideration of disputes on site at the enterprises is practiced extensively. This offers an opportunity to attract public attention to the struggle against shortcomings in management activities.

The organs of the State Board of Arbitration are waging a struggle against mismanagement and waste at enterprises in the agrarian-industrial complex and

its service sectors. Much attention is being given to disputes involving late deliveries of equipment and mineral fertilizers, substandard completion of repair and agrotechnical work, and violations of schedules for the commissioning of construction sites in the countryside.

Questions of strengthening the regime of thrift, safeguarding socialist property, and developing rational economic links are at the focus of arbitration workers' attention. Their contribution to the strengthening of the socialist economy is becoming greater with each passing year.

9642

CSO: 1830/427

REGIONAL

PROGRAMS OF LATVIAN 'COUNTERPROPAGANDA MACHINE' REVEALED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 14, Jul 83 pp 65-68

[Article by I. Anderson, secretary, CPLA CC: "The Struggle Against Bourgeois Ideology Is an Important Aspect of the Work of Party Organizations"]

[Text] The times we live in are characterized by an intense class struggle in the international arena. Imperialist reaction led by U.S. aggressive circles has launched a "crusade" against communism against the USSR and other socialist countries. It is looking for a way out of the very deep crisis the capitalist system finds itself in today, and it perceives that way out in stepping up the arms race and fuelling the threat of war.

Anxious to conceal the true reasons and class nature of its aggressive, anti-popular ambitions, imperialism resorts to both outright interference in the internal affairs of the socialist states and states which have cast off the colonial yoke and to malicious slander, falsifications, distortions of the real state of affairs in these countries. The big lie of sad memory has again been elevated to the rank of national policy. All this is brought into play by imperialist reaction primarily to hoodwink its own peoples, distract the toiling masses of the capitalist countries from their internal political and socio-economic problems. And the deeper the crisis of the capitalist system, the more hopeless its historic outlook, the fiercer the ideological attacks on the USSR and other socialist states, the more insane and more monstrous imperialism's plans to turn back the clock of history at any price.

That is why for us there is such a modern ring to Vladimir Il'yich Lenin's testament: "Our task is to overcome all capitalist resistance, not only military and political, but ideological as well, the most deep-seated and most powerful of all." Today we are continuously being provided with confirmation of the correctness of Vladimir Il'yich's position on the need to wage an irreconcilable and resolute struggle against bourgeois ideology.

We are backed in this struggle by the ever-growing prestige of our country, the first socialist state in the world. In his article "The teaching of Karl Marx and some questions of socialist construction in the USSR" comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed: "Nowadays the concept of 'socialism' cannot be explained without taking into account the very rich practical experience of the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries."

That experience lies in the gigantic achievements of the Soviet people under the leadership of the party. It is shown in all its grandeur in the documents of party congresses, CC plenums and in writings by leading figures in the party.

At the present time the toilers of Latvia, like the entire Soviet people, have set to the task of implementing the resolutions of the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU CC. The party organizations of the republic are directing their efforts at carrying out to the letter the demand laid down by the plenum to raise our ideological, educational and propaganda work to the level of the crucial and complex problems being resolved by the party in the process of perfecting the developed socialism of today. For us one of the most important directions of these wide-ranging activities is the creation of a well thought out, unified, dynamic and effective system of counterpropaganda which would convincingly reveal the antipopular quintessence of imperialism, its policies and ideology, and would give an energetic, aggressive rebuttal to antisovietism and anticommunism. The plenum's directives were perceived by party organizations and all the communists of the republic as a program of militant action. In the process of implementing it we strive to utilize to the utmost all the weapons of party propaganda whose immense influence on the hearts and minds of people stems from the fact that it unfolds before them the truth about the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy and the peace-seeking initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the lofty humanism of our socialist society, of socialist civilization.

Today one of the main instruments whereby imperialism hopes to achieve its aims is psychological warfare. It is waged by the West in the highest, one might say hysterical antisoviet and anticommunist pitch. The enemy has resorted to sheer banditry on the airwaves.

Directed at Soviet Latvia almost round the clock by all the major Western radio stations is a torrent of insidious radio lies in Latvian and in Russian. Attempts have multiplied to bring or send in subversive literature using tourist channels, cultural exchange programs, family connections and contacts with private individuals aimed at inveigling them into hostile activities. Wide use is made of the services of reactionary Latvian émigré organizations abroad. Totally ignored is the fact that with the fraternal family of Soviet peoples Latvia has in a brief span of time achieved tremendous political, economic, social and spiritual progress, that the working people have become full-fledged members of Soviet society, in fact, its elite; that they are privy to all the riches of culture, knowledge and creativity and play an active role in running the country and regulating public activities.

Given the willingness of the opponent we are up against we decided that our primary task was to analyze in depth the techniques and methods of his ideological diversions in general and against Latvia in particular. Without such an analysis, and it is being done by a group of highly competent people, the creation of an effective counterpropaganda system would not be possible.

We carefully studied the lists of each party organization's actively entrusted with counterpropaganda work in labor collectives, residential complexes, in the press, radio and television, the Znaniye society, cultural institutions

and educational facilities. What this study revealed was that these people should be taught not only to ably and knowledgeably unmask the ideological foe, but also to explain to their listeners or readers the forms and methods of propaganda imperialism resorts to. In this respect much remains to be done.

An important phase of our work was to determine which segments of the population were being specially targeted by "well-wishers" from abroad as well as the range of topics addressed to them. An analysis of the so-called "youth themes" on radio broadcasts beamed to the republic fully confirms all the unscrupulousness of the methods used by antisovietists and anticommunists.

The young generation in our country is afforded such privileges as the youth of capitalist countries can only dream about. Material well-being from the very start of life, free education, including college, a freely chosen profession and workplace. Realized in our country is mankind's dream of providing the young generation with the right and the opportunity to enjoy full and unimpeded access to all cultural and spiritual treasures.

All this, though, is of no consequence to the bourgeois champions of "rights" and "freedoms". Gambling on the specific character of youth's psychology, on the belated civic maturity and political naivete of some young people, on the fact that the young generation was not steered in class struggle or gone through the vicissitudes of life the way their fathers and grandfathers did, in this case did not experience on its own backs the "freedom" of bourgeois Latvia, does not know what exploitation means and did not experience the horrors of war, Western propaganda strives to implant in the minds of the young generation such concepts and ideas as are alien to a socialist society, to the Soviet people.

Reactionary imperialist propaganda persists in its attempts to sow mistrust between peoples, to plant the venomous seeds of nationalism and revisionism, well aware that any attempt to engender whatever opposition under socialism would signify an attempt to weaken and subvert it. This is what the bourgeois democracy fears and the efforts to foist their "model" on us are aimed at. A fair share of this spate of studies, advice, proposals and assumptions is directed at the citizens of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The systematic and oriented study of our ideological opponent's methods and techniques is of the utmost practical significance for all party organizations. I have already made mention of the analysis and ensuing selection of party committee lecturers and propagandists that we conducted. The CC of the Latvian Communist party has created a Counterpropaganda board which consists of eminent scientists and leading figures in the cultural and educational fields. Similar boards have been established by city and rayon party committees, the CC of the Latvian Komsomol and local Komsomol committees. Their function is to organize and direct the work of lecturers at production subdivisions, Houses of culture and residential complexes. Methodological assistance is provided by the Coordinating and methodological committee of the "Znaniye" society which reviews and recommends themes pertaining to the ideological struggle.

The subjects of these lectures and discussions are so selected as to carry the maximum ideological and political thrust, resolutely unmasking the falsehoods of imperialist propaganda. Let me name a few: "The social achievements of socialism and the reality of the capitalist world", "Genuine human rights and 'rights' as a weapon of ideological diversions", "The humanistic nature of a socialist society and the antihumanistic quintessence of capitalism", "The society of a scientific world outlook and the apolitical, individualistic society".

A republic group of lecturers who specialize in foreign-policy propaganda issues and unmasking the hostile acts of imperialism has been created. Similar groups or sections have been established in almost all our cities and rayons; today their total membership is 380 persons. An important role in counter-propaganda belongs, as we know, to institutions of science, education and culture as well as the mass media. Unfortunately, it is precisely here that lack of experience, competence, the ability to forego generalities and pointedly unmask the demagogy, the unscrupulous falsehoods of our ideological foe make themselves felt at times.

We reviewed the texts of the lectures routinely read by "Znaniye" lecturers and came to the conclusion that they do not adequately conform to the demands imposed on such public addresses: essentially correct, they are often too academic, too general, difficult to understand, aimed not at a specific category of listeners, but an audience at large. They lack real knowledge and a profound analysis of the world situation today, and this tends to undermine the convincingness of the assessments made and the conclusions drawn. Not taken into account are current trends in foreign broadcasts to Latvia or the activities of reactionary Latvian émigré organisations.

Measures were taken to improve the process of bringing our ideological cadres up to date on world affairs. Over the last two years we have been regularly conducting city and rayon seminars on problems relating to the ideological struggle. The mass media have increased their involvement -- there is a greater topicality in their writings now, a richer content. Articles by scientists and commentators are regularly published, as are readers' letters and meditations. Such radio and teleprograms as "Across the native land", "Collaboration", "In the socialist countries", "Our guests" (produced jointly with the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries) evoke a feeling of pride for the Motherland, for the achievements of Latvia during the years of Soviet power. The lecture cycles "The struggle of the two systems in the world arena", "Eyewitness account", "People and politics", up-to-the-minute accounts by political commentators help radio listeners and teleaudiences find their bearings in the intricate situations of world affairs.

A very popular radio program is "Microphone 83". The weekly teleprogram "Dialogue with the viewer" also has a large audience. The merit of both programs lies above all in the fact that they present frank and specific talks on the most diverse subjects brought up by listeners or viewers. The questions may be very caustic, calling for a well-argued and convincing response, but they also provide an opportunity to dwell in lucid, easily understandable form on various aspects of the ideological struggle, to point out the real motives behind this or that provocation by Western propaganda and unmask that which antisovietists most wish to conceal -- its class essence.

Widespread public interest was aroused by the programs of "Traitors and their masters". These presentations again and again bared the odious nature of those who so love to shout about "human rights" yet themselves shelter Nazis and infiltrate spies and murderers into our country. These days Latvian television is readying a series entitled "This must not be forgotten" which tells the story of the crimes committed by the Nazis in Daugapils rayon and the armed struggle against them in Liepaja and Ventspils rayons.

Another popular teleprogram is "Mosaics" where the participants are young workers, students and their guests -- scientists, writers, artists, veterans of the revolution, the war and of labor. Their conversations deal with the burning issues of our times. The ideological struggle is also a subject of study in the Komsomol system of political education, the main item on the agenda of public debates, discussions and round-table meetings. Polls show that the absolute majority of young people take an active interest in socio-political events and phenomena and correctly perceive their intrinsic nature and significance. Much useful work is done by senior clubs in schools (political knowledge, international friendship clubs). There is a growing interest in them among youth. The relevant disciplines have been assigned a greater role in the curriculums of higher education institutes and technical schools.

In the overall system of counterpropaganda we attach much significance to the work of primary party organizations in labor collectives. Much experience in this type of work has been amassed by the party organizations of the production associations "Radiotekhnika", VEF, the Riga porcelain factory and others.

The party committee of "Radiotekhnika" incorporates an ideological commission which directly oversees the work of a Counterpropaganda council. This council draws up long-range and monthly plans for lectures to be given to the association's workforce by a specially selected group of lecturers, political commentators and propagandists. The problems discussed and analyzed by the lecturers are forthwith illustrated with up-to-date information and linked to the work of production teams, sections and shops by the political commentators and the propagandists. These lectures are very popular in the association. For example, the lecture cycle "Marxism-Leninism is an ideology and policy of social progress" was attended by 5000 people. The curriculums of party and Komsomol education now include the subjects "Topical problems of the struggle against bourgeois ideology and of the propaganda of modern socialism", "The ideological struggle and youth".

The achievements of the republic in the economic, social and spiritual spheres convincingly demonstrate the hopeless prospects of antisoviet, antisocialist reactionary imperialist propaganda. It must contend against a feeling of responsibility for our socialist society, the conscientious performance of our civic duties and our firm belief in the advantages of the socialist way of life.

But our ideological opponents do not and will not desist in their attempts to shake that belief. That is why we must never forget V.I.Lenin's injunction "to struggle against any and all bourgeois ideology no matter what stylish and resplendent coat it wraps itself in." This struggle is dictated by our party's concern over the class hardening of the Soviet people and the ideological purity of their world outlook.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo TsK KPSS "Pravda". "Partiynaya zhizn". 1983

1225P

CSO: 1800/1595

REGIONAL

PRAVDA ON COMBATING TURKMEN RELIGIOUS VESTIGES

PMO71344 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 83 First Edition p 7

[Article by Doctor of Juridical Sciences B. Saryyev and Candidate of Philosophical Sciences S. Dzhumadurdyev, under the rubric "Viewpoint": "Hiding Behind the Old Rites"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Ashkhabad--The molding of the new man--and this was recalled yet again by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum--is taking place in the constant and not always easy struggle between the old and the new. After all, the spiritual legacy, traditions, and everyday life of each nation contains not only the good but also the obsolete. Hence, one of the most important ideological-educational tasks is to combat implacably everything which runs contrary to the norms of Soviet society and socialist morality.

When studying the reasons for the persistence of vestiges of the past in the consciousness of a section of the population of Turkmenistan, it is easy to note that the influence of religion has a considerable role in these processes.

Here are some facts cited at a recent Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee plenum. Self-styled Muslim "confessors" have begun to appear in some parts of the republic in recent years. They are particularly active at so-called "holy places."

It is no secret that these "holy places" are often just a source of profit for various parasites and charlatans. Religious rites and rituals are often passed off as national and popular traditions which, of course, is contrary to the truth. The "confessors" exploit the traditional prestige of the elders so as to extend their own influence. It is primarily non-working women and certain other groups of the population who are being duped.

Selective sociological research has shown that 67 percent of women believers are housewives who are cut off from social and cultural life. This is what V. I. Lenin warned: Unless women are involved in public service and political life, unless they are taken out of their torpid kitchen environment, it will be impossible to build democracy, let alone socialism. Those who tolerate the observance of harmful old rites are striving to achieve the very opposite. The self-styled "confessors" and religious extremists oppose equality for women, sanctify the illegal marriage of minors, and strive to influence young

people. It is important not to overlook any signaling of the manifestation of disrespect for women and every violation of our moral and, in particular, our legal norms. Here, too, much depends on the law enforcement organs, which still do not always react efficiently or promptly to such violations.

Nor can one overlook attempts by the clergy to influence children. There have been instances in Kerkinskiy, Kara-Kalinskiy, Tedzhenskiy, and certain other rayons in Turkmenistan where confessors tried to involve young students in the observance of religious rites and even incited them to break the law.

The task of fulfilling the law on universal compulsory education remains topical in our republic. Unfortunately, it still happens that girls abandon school and "drop out" during the academic year. This is often connected with manifestations of vestiges of the past. It is necessary to ensure that soviets of peoples' deputies and social organizations work at these questions every day.

The correct approach to the formation of the necessary psychological climate in the collective and in the inculcation of intolerance toward outmoded traditions are inconceivable without vigorous actions by the party and Komosomol aktiv against religious rites. Kolkhoz and sovkhos leaders, board members, rural soviet deputies, the rural intelligentsia, and women's councils can help by personal example to create an atheistic public opinion in villages. It is they who, in the struggle against religious vestiges, must win over the most authoritative people whose wisdom derives from life. Good experience has been accumulated in this matter in Mary Oblast's Murgabskiy Rayon. Kolkhozes there have created councils of elders whose work is guided by the rayon council of elders.

Life convinces us that merely to deny the old customs and to explain their reactionary essence is insufficient; we must also satisfy the moral and aesthetic needs connected with such events in a person's life as marriage, the birth of children, and so forth. The new civil traditions and rituals engendered by Soviet reality, imbued with joy and optimism and free of religious features have already been established in our country. It is important to ensure that they are not conducted formally or as isolated incidents but systematically and in a way that arouses people's interest. It is also necessary to preserve all that is good and progressive in the old, truly popular customs which the Turkmen people have in such abundance.

The struggle against reactionary vestiges of the past is a matter for one and all. The skillful daily propagandizing of atheist knowledge and the inculcation among working people of a materialist world outlook will make it possible to overcome the influence of obsolete customs which are not in accord with our way of life and will assist the establishment of new rites which correspond to the spirit of the times.

CSO: 1830/33

REGIONAL

MOSCOW PAPER ON SPONGING, SPECULATION IN BELORUSSIA

PM211508 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 September 1983 publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Following Up an Alarming Letter" a 2,400-word article by correspondent Ya. Yuferova entitled "Flowers of Evil." It describes how "thousands" of the inhabitants of the city of David-Gorodok in Belorussia's Brest Oblast spend each spring traveling all over the Soviet Union, selling flower and vegetable seeds in marketplaces--and they are "not only pensioners but able-bodied men and women." They leave their homes and travel from city to city, from south to north, staying away until May or June.

The writer points out that "over the past 5 years several dozen people have been sentenced in David-Gorodok for speculating in seeds." "Out of 2,655 households more than 2,000 grow seeds, go away 'for the spring,' and bring back several times the annual salary of an engineer or teacher." The seed traders squander their takings on expensive wedding celebrations and status symbols. "And yet the average monthly wage of a working inhabitant of David-Gorodok does not even exceed R150, and more than 600 able-bodied citizens do not work anywhere at all."

After describing some of the social and economic problems that an excess of ready money has brought to the residents of the city, the writer continues as follows:

"Yevgeniy Nikolayevich Skepko, the new chief of the David-Gorodok militia, has now instituted several proceedings against spongers. But this is not a solution to the problem. For many people are registered at work but by hook or crook obtain several months' leave during 'the season.'"

"I read alarming figures in the Stolinskiy Rayon newspaper NAVINY PALESEYA: 20 percent of the rayon's able-bodied kolkhoz members work from 1 to 50 days a year in the public sector. Only one in every three is employed for 250 days or more. And in this rayon problem there is a separate problem--that of David-Gorodok. Today 657 people there need to be placed on a job. Indeed, a Gorodok person is in no hurry to become a tractor driver or to travel to a construction site in Stolin...."

"Alas, the two small local enterprises cannot give work to everyone. It is proposed to enlarge them in the long term. Of course, the long term is optimistic, if you consider that the average age of workers today is 23. This means that the enterprises will be able to take on young people and divert them from the seed epidemic. But these jobs cannot be created that quickly. Why not make wider use today of work at home and develop folk crafts? For the people of Gorodok are talented at any work, not just at trading in seeds."

REGIONAL

UZBEK REPUBLIC PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE CITES LABOR DISCIPLINE VIOLATIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Sep 83 p 3 carries, under the general heading "People's Control," three articles on labor discipline violations. The first article, 500 words long, entitled "One Quarter of the Production Is Waste," discusses the failure to utilize all possible reserves in Uzbek local industry. Republic organs of control award the mark of quality to a mere 5.4 percent of all goods while declaring one item in four defective. Delivery failures cost retail dealers in cloth articles more than 12 million rubles in the course of a year and a half. During the same period the demands of retailers in 11 types of goods amounting to 26 million rubles went unsatisfied. Reprimands and fines totaling 400,000 rubles were leveled for shortcomings in holding to delivery schedules and failure to fulfill obligations.

Another article, 900 words long, entitled "Who's Bothering Whom?" chided the director of the Surkhandar'inskaya Oblast trade administration, Ch. Dzhumaev, for intrigues designed to cover up mismanagement. As part of the coverup Dzhumaev was "persecuting" a certain Khalim Bakiyev, a party veteran and chairman of the people's control group, who was trying to blow the whistle on him.

The third article, 500 words long, entitled "The Melon's Bitter Fate," notes that the republic deputy ministers of agriculture and consumer services were informed of weak control measures in a number of areas under their authorities including: land use violations, unsatisfactory accounting procedures, squandering of harvested produce, poor handling by purchasing offices of production goods.

CSO: 1830/45

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

NOV 2, 1983